

Ailing After Trip, Brezhnev Reported In Moscow Hospital

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Leonid I. Brezhnev's health "deteriorated seriously" during his recent trip to Uzbekistan and he was taken on a stretcher from the airport to a hospital upon his return last week, according to well-informed Soviet sources.

The sources quoted Mr. Brezhnev's doctors as saying they expected the 75-year-old Soviet leader to recover but that he would have to remain in the hospital "for weeks." A meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee that was to have been held here this week has been postponed until May 24, the sources said.

Poland Said To Release Some Troops

First of Conscripts Leave, Diplomats Say

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW — The Polish Army appears to have begun sending home some of the draftees who had been kept in service before the end of the martial law.

Dividing the Western diplomatic sources said Friday.

Thurs. — Meanwhile, the military promises the office said that authorities in the army had sentenced 52 more persons for violations of martial law.

But had started investigations over the activities of another 96 persons, including a Roman Catholic priest.

The diplomatic sources said there were no signs yet of a large-scale demobilization.

The sources said that because military service was extended last year, the army has about 70,000 conscripts due for release at about this time, which is twice the normal number.

If they were all sent home on time, the sources said, the army would lose about one-third of its strength. The sources added that the army's training machinery would be seriously strained if a similar number of recruits were called up as replacements.

The sources said there were rumors that the Polish army was having difficulty in finding volunteers for its officer training schools, apparently because of the negative reaction to the military takeover.

The sentences and investigations, which were all begun last week, are part of a continuing crackdown on what the authorities call anti-government activities outlawed since the start of martial law Dec. 13.

Priest Investigated

The announcement, published in the army daily Zolnierz Wolnosci said the Rev. Wladyslaw Dzwonk, from a parish in Jaroslavl, was under investigation on suspicion of having stored and distributed leaflets "containing false information conducive to unrest."

The announcement also said that another man, in Poznan, was under investigation on suspicion of having distributed illegal information from a local church.

At least two other members of the Catholic clergy were arrested earlier in Poland. Authorities had arrested a priest for alleged involvement with a ring of youths that supposedly murdered a policeman here, and another priest was sentenced on charges of slander against the state in a sermon.

An estimated 400 persons have been sentenced to prison terms for various violations since the start of martial law. Most of those sentenced are accused of distributing banned publications and leaflets.

In addition, hundreds of activists of the independent Solidarity, suspended by martial law officials, have been sentenced on charges of organizing illegal strikes.

In Vienna, the Justice Ministry said Friday that Austria has rejected a Polish request for the extradition of two of its air force pilots who fled to Vienna with their families Thursday in a military plane.

EEC Food Help Reported

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Economic Community is still making subsidized food sales to Poland, more than three months after the military crackdown there, EEC sources said Friday.

As a protest against the declaration of martial law, the 10 Communist Market countries decided in January that they would suspend new food sales to subsidized prices to Warsaw while honoring existing short-term contracts already signed.

But the sources said senior EEC officials are still debating how to fulfill the community's obligations under sales contracts signed before the army takeover.

Polish Payment Awaited

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Poland needs to find at least another \$50 million in interest payments before the 1981 revaluation agreement on its commercial bank debt can come into force, banking sources said Friday.



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain leaving No. 10 Downing Street after an emergency Cabinet meeting Friday.

3 Senators Contradict Reagan on Soviet Arms

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's assertion that the Soviet Union had achieved military superiority over the United States has been disputed by both proponents of a nuclear arms freeze and by

one of the chief supporters of his arms policies.

At a news conference on Wednesday, President Reagan said in response to a question: "The truth of the matter is that, on balance, the Soviet Union does have a definite margin of superiority, enough so that there is what I have called, as you all know, several times a window of vulnerability."

The Reagan supporter who differed with the president Thursday was Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, and a sponsor of an arms-reduction resolution that Mr. Reagan has endorsed.

Sen. Jackson said that, while he welcomed the president's endorsement of the initiative, he did not share Mr. Reagan's view that the Soviet Union was superior in nuclear arms.

"We may be perceived by our allies as slipping, as being weaker in some areas, but we are not inferior in terms of our ability to deter a nuclear war," Sen. Jackson said in an interview.

Two advocates of a nuclear freeze now — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon — criticized the president for having rejected their proposal and disputed his statement that the Soviet Union was ahead in the strategic balance.

On Thursday, Sen. Kennedy called Mr. Reagan's approach "voodoo arms control," asserting that it would require the United States to build even more nuclear weapons.

"Any time you get an expansion of nuclear capabilities in a dramatic way, you increase the possibility of a nuclear confrontation and war," Sen. Kennedy said at a news conference.

Meanwhile, administration officials attempted to tone down Mr. Reagan's pending budget.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Argentina Seizes Falklands; U.K. Breaks Diplomatic Ties

Reuters

LONDON — Argentine marines seized control Friday of the British Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic, and Buenos Aires announced that the disputed territory had been "restored to the national patrimony."

Within hours, Britain severed diplomatic relations with Argentina and asked the United Nations Security Council to demand the withdrawal of Argentine invasion forces.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government summoned Parliament for an emergency debate Saturday, its first weekend sitting since the Suez crisis of 1956.

In Buenos Aires, President Leopoldo Galtieri said Argentina had invaded the Falklands "through an interminable succession of delays and evasions" had left Argentina with no choice but to use force.

"We have recovered the southern islands that by legitimate right are part of the national patrimony, with firmness but without rancor," he said in a radio and television broadcast.

Earlier, Argentina announced that its troops had occupied the South Atlantic islands, which lie 400 miles (640 kilometers) off its east coast and are inhabited by 1,800 English-speaking people, mainly of British descent. The islands, which are among the last of Britain's colonies, have no strategic value, but there have been unconfirmed reports of offshore oil deposits.

The Falkland Islanders, mainly sheep farmers, have repeatedly said they do not want to switch their allegiance to Argentina, which claims the islands as the Malvinas.

The official Argentine press agency said the takeover began when marines stormed ashore



Cheering Argentines gather in Buenos Aires after learning of the Falklands occupation.

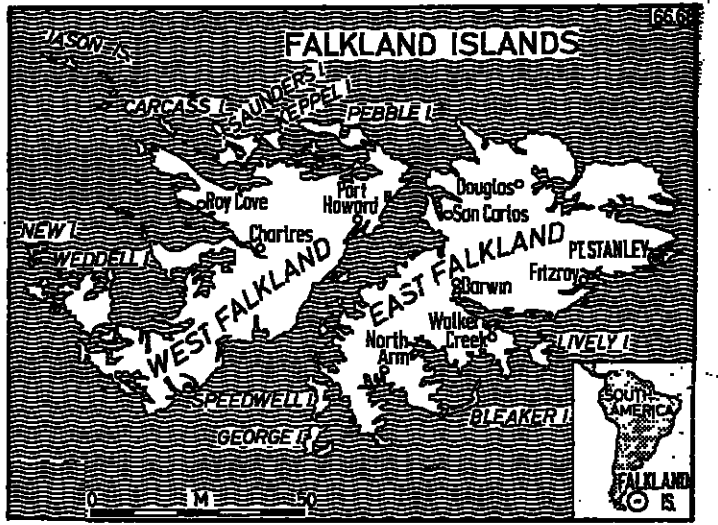
from naval vessels near the islands' small capital of Port Stanley just after dawn.

A vanguard force, supported later by other marines brought in by helicopter and landing craft, captured the town, its airfield and a barracks of about 80 British marines.

The report said the attackers had met no resistance, but the Argentine Navy command said later an officer in a frogman unit had been killed and two seriously wounded.

An amateur radio operator in Port Stanley reported that the Argentine marines had fought a three-hour gun battle. The radio operator did not say whether the British marines or the colony's 120

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Reagan Accused Again Of Erring in Replies

By Herbert H. Denton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan created some "misleading impressions" in answers he gave to questions about the economy at his latest news conference, Democrats have charged.

Inaccurate statements at such conferences have dogged the president all year. Aides were largely satisfied with his performance Wednesday and reported that more than 80 percent of the 412 persons who had called the White House by late Thursday morning had responded positively.

But evidence Mr. Reagan cited to counter the growing feeling that his budget cuts are hurting the poor caused Democrats to produce statements of rebuttal.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said Mr. Reagan's defense of his program was "not only misleading but in several cases, completely inaccurate." He pointed to the president's declaration that "we haven't touched Social Security."

Mr. O'Neill said, and administration aides acknowledged, that Mr. Reagan has acted to eliminate Social Security benefits for students who are children of deceased or disabled workers, to abolish aid for burial expenses and to end the minimum benefit for persons not on the rolls.

Other statements described by Mr. O'Neill and other Democrats in Congress as "misleading" included:

• Mr. Reagan's assertion that his budget would increase overall government spending for fiscal 1983 by \$32 billion despite the "fairy tale, the myth" that his program would cause the poor and disadvantaged to be big losers.

Critics noted, and Edwin L. Dale Jr., a spokesman for the Office of Management and Budget, acknowledged, that all of that proposed increase would finance Mr. Reagan's planned military buildup and that an additional \$12.6-billion rise in federal spending is estimated for next year to make payments on the national debt.

• Mr. Reagan's claim that he was not cutting a nutrition program for pregnant women and small children but merging it with a health program and giving it "much greater money than it has ever had before."

Mr. Dale acknowledged that under Mr. Reagan's pending budget, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Rightists Demand to Rule Salvador Assembly; Duarte Says Centrists Must Still Have a Role

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR — El Salvador headed deeper into a political crisis Friday over who should run the government after inconclusive elections last Sunday.

Rightist leaders, whose parties won a total of 36 seats in a 60-seat constituent assembly, insisted Thursday night that they should have a controlling position.

They announced their demand at a news conference shortly after the president of the U.S.-backed military-civilian junta, José Napoleón Duarte, said on television that his centrist Christian Democratic Party must continue to have a role in the country's power structure.

Roberto D'Aubuisson, leader of the far-right Republican National Alliance, said at a news conference Friday that the next government would include Christian Democrats but not Mr. Duarte and it would end guerrilla warfare here within six months.

Mr. D'Aubuisson said that "everything will be worked out" before the coming week so that the new constituent assembly can convene just after Easter, which is April 11.

Mr. D'Aubuisson denied having received any U.S. pressure to moderate his tone and said the new government would "continue and increase the assurances the United States wants" in order to keep aid flowing to El Salvador.

Talks among the parties that won seats in Sunday's elections will open Sunday or Monday on the structure of the new leadership, Mr. D'Aubuisson said.

Mr. Duarte said Thursday that his party had won the elections by taking 42 percent of the popular vote. But the Christian Democrats' 24 seats were seven short of a majority.

Apparently buoyed by reports of a split in the proposed rightist coalition, Mr. Duarte criticized reporters for asking pessimistic questions and promised, "You have not seen the end of me."

But he was clearly worried about losing power to the right in the short run, and peace for El Salvador in the long run.

"Struggle for Power"

"Now comes the struggle for power," Mr. Duarte said. "If we were in Switzerland, we would have no problem. But we are in the middle of violence and hate.... When passions are exploding, when values are lost, when hate is

all around, it is very difficult to get everybody in order."

El Salvador's leftist guerrillas vowed Thursday, as expected, to continue fighting. They also charged that the lack of a clear winner in the elections was forcing the United States to interfere more in Salvadoran politics.

Mr. D'Aubuisson's party, known by the acronym ARENA, and four other rightist parties announced their intention to act as a bloc in the constituent assembly within hours of the first results being known.

Political Violence

Once the election results are official, the constituent assembly is to meet within eight days. One of its first tasks will be to elect a provisional president.

Mr. Duarte said the exclusion of his party from power would be a disaster for El Salvador, where 30,000 people are estimated to have died in political violence in the past two years.

The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, the umbrella group uniting the various guerrilla factions, and its political arm, the Democratic Revolutionary Front, issued a statement in Washington

dismissing the election as a fraud and repeating their offer to negotiate with the Salvadoran government.

"The popular war will continue, and our disposition to begin negotiations to achieve peace remains standing," the statement said.

A leftist leader, Guillermo Ungo, said Thursday, however, that the guerrillas would not negotiate with a government headed by Mr. D'Aubuisson's party.

Speaking after a meeting of the Socialist International in Bonn, Mr. Ungo said the leftists "won't negotiate with ARENA because it is foolish to believe that you can have a democratic fascist government."

The presidium of the Socialist International ridiculed the elections Friday. A communiqué referred to the voting as "the so-called elections" and said they had provided no solution to the civil war.

Willy Brandt of West Germany, the organization's president, said the Socialist believed that peace in El Salvador could be achieved only through a comprehensive settlement that included the guerrillas and "all the political elements that will accept the democratic process."

U.S. Urges Gulf War Negotiations; Iran Warns Arabs Not to Aid Iraq

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The State Department, reflecting concern that Iran's recent battlefield victories over Iraq could eventually alter the political balance in the Gulf region, has called for urgent negotiations to end the 18-month-old conflict.

In Tehran, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini warned the Arab world not to help Iraq in the war. Otherwise, "you will have to fight our fire," he said in a statement Thursday marking the third anniversary of the founding of Iran's Islamic republic.

The U.S. State Department spokesman, Dean E. Fischer, gave the clearest indication to date of U.S. concern that Iraq's recent military reverses could lead to Iranian domination in the Gulf. He said in a statement Thursday:

"The international community should be sensitive to and supportive of opportunities to promote an urgent settlement.... The United States supports responsible international efforts to bring the fighting to an end and the parties to negotiations."

"We consider a peaceful settlement reaffirming the independence and territorial integrity of both countries to be essential to the security and the well-being of the region," Mr. Fischer said.

In a counteroffensive that began March 21, coinciding with the start of its New Year, Iran has recaptured about 772 square miles (2,000 square kilometers) of its southwestern territory that had been occupied by Iraq since the start of the war on Sept. 22, 1980.

The U.S. statement suggested that the Reagan administration is worried that Iran might attempt to carry its military advantage into Iraq after driving Iraqi forces from Iran's southern oil fields.

There has also been concern in Washington that an outright Iranian victory could embolden Iran's Shiite Muslim leadership to promote rebellions in neighboring countries dominated by Sunni Muslim regimes.

In recent days, Saudi Arabia has also expressed alarm over the possibility of Iranian dominance in the Gulf. The Iranian victories have generated statements of concern elsewhere in the Middle East to have been responsible for an attempted coup last December in Bahrain.

Last May, six Gulf oil-producing states formed the Gulf Cooperation Council and announced

a strategy to deal with any Iranian attempt to foment unrest in their kingdoms. The council comprises Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Oman.

Iraq has support from Jordan, which sent volunteers to fight with the Iraqis and which receives Iraqi-bound goods through its Red Sea port of Aqaba. The fighting in the Gulf closed Iraq's port.

Egypt has sold munitions to Iraq, and Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have given Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein, money for the war.

The United States has refrained from supporting either side. Iraq has protested to Washington that Israel has been clandestinely transferring U.S. equipment to Iran, an issue that U.S. officials say has been raised with Israel. Although hostile to Iran, Israel regards Iraq as more dangerous.

In Tehran, crowds estimated by the government to number more than one million, chanting anti-U.S. epithets and pro-Khomeini slogans, marched through the streets Thursday to mark the anniversary of the proclamation that changed Iran officially from a monarchy to a strict Islamic republic.

U.S. Jobless Up

U.S. unemployment in March rose to 9 percent, equaling the postwar high, Page 9.

Uneasy Aged

Older Americans have probably never had it so good, yet they are not secure, according to a poll. They are extremely concerned that they will lose what they have. By their own estimates, the poll found, most have been freed of many burdens that beset earlier generations of older people. But at the same time, older citizens fear that the relative comfort they have become accustomed to is in jeopardy, Page 3.

The Buds of April

Where have all the flowers gone? Today's Weekend section gives part of the answer: a guide to the best of Europe's flower gardens, Page 3.

MONDAY

Channel Islands

A supplement on business and finance in the Channel Islands will appear in Monday's LIT.

Banned Salvadoran Rightist Leader Expected to Be Admitted Into U.S.

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A senior State Department official says Roberto D'Aubuisson, the rightist Salvadoran political leader who has been banned from the United States since May 1980, will be permitted "in the future" to come to the United States and meet with U.S. policy-makers.

Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, revealed the shift of attitude toward Mr. D'Aubuisson on Thursday as speculation continued about whether the Reagan administration would be willing to support a Salvadoran government in which the cashed former army officer had a major role or influence.

Unmistakable Signals

In Sunday's elections for a constituent assembly in El Salvador, Mr. D'Aubuisson's Republican National Alliance won 19 of the 60 seats. That makes him the potential kingmaker in efforts by five rightist parties to form a provisional government that would exclude the centrist Christian Democratic Party, unofficially favored by the United States.

At a news conference Wednesday, President Reagan refused to

say whether he would continue military and economic aid to a D'Aubuisson-influenced government. However, U.S. officials have been giving unmistakable signals to Congress and the public that it might be necessary to deal with a rightist Salvadoran government if it promised to pursue policies of reform and democratization.

In an interview Thursday with National Public Radio to be broadcast over the weekend, Mr. Enders said he did not "envisage any immediate meetings up here with any of the current leaders" in El Salvador's political maneuvering. But he added that "it would be quite normal in the future that we would meet here and elsewhere."

Asked specifically about Mr. D'Aubuisson, Mr. Enders replied: "In the future, absolutely, we would expect to see him and the others up here. I don't want to single him out. I don't think he would receive any different treatment than the others."

Mr. Enders' remarks represented a considerable shift away from the arms-length posture the United States had taken toward Mr. D'Aubuisson, who was described by former U.S. Ambassador Robert E. White as a "pathological killer" and who has been linked to

incipient military coups and paramilitary terrorism.

In May 1980, the administration of President Jimmy Carter revoked Mr. D'Aubuisson's visa to the United States, and when he went to Washington a month later he was expelled. In March 1981, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and other senior U.S. officials vehemently denied Mr. D'Aubuisson's public contention that U.S. officials had led him to believe they would not oppose a coup in El Salvador.

The administration at that time called Mr. D'Aubuisson's statements "pure fiction," emphasized that he was not in contact with U.S. officials and made clear that the ban on him would continue.

Leaders of the Republican National Alliance — known as ARENA — had said repeatedly before the election that they would use whatever military force was necessary to pacify El Salvador.

Mr. D'Aubuisson promised during the campaign to wage "total war" against the leftist guerrillas, and accused José Napoleón Duarte, president of the U.S.-supported junta, of being a pseudo-leftist who had destroyed the Salvadoran economy through land

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A Cease-Fire in South-West Africa in '82 Seems as Uncertain as Ever

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

OSHAKATI, South-West Africa — Timetables on the perennial issue of Namibia, the territory that a group of Western nations has been seeking to detach from South Africa for five years, have a way of slipping.

The latest timetable was ascribed to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who was said to be aiming for a cease-fire last month, leading to independence for the disputed territory by the end of the year.

Instead, the diplomatic effort appears to be bogged down over a formula for voting in a pre-independence election, making the prospects for a cease-fire and independence as uncertain as ever.

South African officials say the insurgents, or SWAPO, are preoccupied with bolstering their support in the region and eliminating opponents, with an eye to the ever-receding election.

They still infiltrate freely across the border of Ovamboland, which runs for about 280 miles (448 kilometers) of the territory's 900-mile (1,440-kilometer) northern

frontier. But the guerrillas are said to avoid contact with South African forces, who reportedly initiate about 85 percent of the engagements.

According to South African intelligence estimates, the number of armed insurgents was reduced by 10 percent to 15 percent by a series of assaults on their bases last year in southern Angola, but 6,000 are believed to remain.

South African military dominance, it is readily acknowledged, is not enough to end the war or the prolonged uncertainty on the territory's future that has all but halted economic investment.

De Beer's Concession
Additionally, the worst drought in more than a generation and the collapse of key commodity prices in an economy that is said to export 73 percent of its total output have done what the insurgents could not do: turned a war that was viewed largely as a training exercise into a costly extravaganza.

About half the government's revenues came from the De Beer's diamond concession, which occupies 21,000 square miles (54,600 square kilometers) on the Atlantic coast. But the diamond market is depressed and the most depressed part of it involves gemstones, which accounted for most of the profits on which taxes were paid in Namibia.

In the past, the territorial government could count on tax revenues from diamonds amounting to \$200 million a year. Now at current exchange rates, they are

likely to be less than \$75 million, perhaps significantly less.

The story is no rosier for beef, karakul fur, copper and uranium. This means that the South African government will have to make up the shortfall, as well as bear the cost of the frontier war, at a time when its own economy is slumping because of the decline in gold prices.

Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha recently told Parliament that it was costing South Africa about \$600 million a year to maintain its presence in the territory, excluding military costs. Later he went to Windhoek, its capital, and increased the figure to \$1 billion, without saying what this included or excluded.

Since there is no prospect that South African forces or the military budget would be slashed in the event of a withdrawal, it is difficult to know how to assess the military costs. Even the lower figure appears to include customs revenue that would be due South-West Africa under any circumstances.

New Factors in Equation
Nevertheless, Mr. Botha was openly admitting to a new sense of strain, a factor that encourages some Western diplomats to imagine that he may be in earnest in his professed desire to find a settlement.

However, there are other new factors in the Namibian equation that could cancel concern over mounting costs. These have to do with political splits in the territory itself as well as in South Africa.

In South Africa, Mr. Botha's National Party has sent its extreme right-wing into

opposition, from which it can be relied upon to make an issue of any settlement that brought SWAPO to power in Windhoek.

In the territory, the local split diminished the dwindling prospects of any other outcome to a pre-independence election, for it involved a multiracial front called the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance that South African officials have been nurturing for four years as an alternative to the insurgents. In February, the Turnhalle Alliance's black president, Peter Kalanguka, resigned in protest over his brand of ethnic politics.

Mr. Kalanguka was the most prominent Ovambo in the alliance. The Ovambos are the largest ethnic group in an diverse and dispersed population of about 1 million.

In the past, it was said that Ovambos accounted for slightly less than half the total population, but an intelligence officer at a military briefing, apparently drawing on unpublished figures from last year's census, said they accounted for 50 percent or 51 percent of the population. They are also the group that furnishes the insurgents with most of their combatants and supporters.

Without Mr. Kalanguka, who is now trying to start a national party of his own, the Turnhalle Alliance has no visible support among the Ovambos except traditional tribal leaders who are subsidized by the state.

It has also lost most of its support among Afrikaners, the largest group in the dwindling white population, which will reportedly turn out in the new census to be

significantly less than the figure of 100,000 that has usually been used, possibly less even than 75,000.

Dirk Mudge, the Turnhalle Alliance's white leader who also serves as chairman of the council of ministers, acknowledged that Mr. Kalanguka's departure was a setback but claimed that those who were now writing the alliance off "underestimated" its power.

There seemed to be more conviction in his voice when he said of Mr. Kalanguka: "He has divided people even more than anybody before him."

But the basic diplomatic question remains what it has always been, whether South Africa is really ready to run the risk that it will have to hand over the territory to the movement it has been fighting. On this the signals here were, as usual, mixed.

SWAPO Reported Pessimistic
LISBON (Reuters) — SWAPO is apparently pessimistic about the latest Western efforts to break the deadlock on negotiations for the independence of Namibia.

The official Angolan press agency said the leader of the SWAPO delegation that discussed a new voting formula for the territory's future constituent assembly with a five-member Western team in Luanda on Thursday had expressed misgivings about its chances of success.

The Angolan press agency, however, reported that the team comprised of the United States, West Germany, France, Britain and Canada had held a second round of talks with SWAPO.

PLO Called Committed To Lebanon Cease-Fire

By Marvin Howe
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The Palestine Liberation Organization remains firmly committed to the cease-fire with Israel in southern Lebanon despite the growing impatience of radical factions, authorized Palestinian sources say.

"Everything is under control," a PLO official declared Thursday, dismissing as "rhetoric" calls for action by some of the restive guerrilla groups, particularly the Marxist Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The Democratic Front issued a statement Wednesday in Damascus claiming responsibility for a grenade attack Tuesday in Jerusalem. Police sources there said the attack damaged parked cars but caused no casualties.

Last week, the front claimed responsibility for a grenade attack in Gaza that killed an Israeli Army sergeant and wounded three soldiers. Later the PLO, which groups together the main guerrilla organizations, denied any responsibility for the attack, clearly fearing Israeli retaliation.

The Palestinian guerrilla leader, Yasser Arafat, and the mainstream of the PLO are convinced of the advantages of continuing the eight-month-old truce, arranged by Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, according to sources close to the PLO leadership.

"We have given our word of honor and we will respect it," Mr. Arafat told a group of foreign journalists here earlier this week when questioned about Palestinian pressures to break the cease-fire.

Both the hard-line Democratic Front and the pro-Syrian guerrilla group Saiga have called for a renewal of guerrilla actions in support of the Palestinians living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza.

"Our fighters in the south and all fronts cannot remain observers while their brothers are being slaughtered," a Democratic Front spokesman, Yasser Abd Rabbo, said at a rally in Beirut last weekend, referring to recent violence on the West Bank.

A senior PLO official acknowledged privately that a prolonged cessation of hostilities could have a negative effect on the liberation movement. He stressed, however, that now "another front has been opened — the West Bank."

The PLO, he emphasized, was encouraging the West Bank Arabs

in their struggle with "political, moral and financial assistance."

Mr. Arafat, who is chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian forces, called a meeting of the Higher Military Council to discuss developments in the occupied territories. Thursday, he went to Damascus to discuss the developments with the PLO Central Council.

[The Central Council endorsed the West Bank rebellion and said it will shoulder responsibility for the consequences of the struggle against the Israeli occupation. United Press International reported from Damascus. The council also called for a continuation of the general strike on the West Bank until three dismissed mayors are reinstated. UPI said.]

As part of its political support for the West Bank Arabs, the PLO organized a two-day conference that included mainly delegations from Eastern bloc countries. In a final communiqué, the delegates condemned what they called "Israeli terror and repression" against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

Palestinian sources gave several reasons for maintaining the cease-fire in southern Lebanon:

- Pressure is being applied by the increasingly exasperated Lebanese population.

- Serious divisions within the Arab world probably would mean that the Palestinian guerrillas would have to face the Israelis alone.

- The show of restraint will produce propaganda gains.

"Above all we felt the Israelis wanted a pretext to attack us," so we didn't want to play their game," a PLO source said.

The general mood among the Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist allies is one of apprehension over Israeli threats to "smash" the guerrilla movement in Lebanon if it breaks the cease-fire.

Nevertheless, tension has decreased slightly because of the widespread belief that the United States is exerting pressure on Israel not to disrupt the peace process.

As a result, people here are increasingly inclined to believe there will be no major attack by the Israelis until after their withdrawal from the Sinai, which is to be completed by April 25.



President Leopoldo Galtieri of Argentina and his Cabinet discuss the Falklands crisis.

Argentina Seizes Islands; U.K. Breaks Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

member defense force had been involved in the fighting. (Argentine armed forces spokesman said between 4,000 and 5,000 army, navy and air force troops took part in the landing on the islands in a joint operation that began late Thursday night. The Associated Press reported.)

Britain's domestic news agency, the Press Association, said Friday night that a British fleet now being assembled included up to 40 warships with more than 1,000 marines.

Quoting authoritative sources, the agency said the force would include the two carriers Invincible and Hermes, at least 26 destroyers and frigates, the amphibious warfare ship Intrepid and a number of seaboard landing ships.

Lord Carrington said London had broken diplomatic relations with Buenos Aires, and Argentine diplomats had been told to leave Britain by Thursday.

In New York, Britain submitted a draft resolution to the United Nations Security Council demanding an immediate Argentine withdrawal and calling for efforts for a diplomatic solution.

Sir Anthony Parsons, Britain's chief delegate, said: "I cannot find words strong enough to express my government's condemnation of this wanton act of armed force."

Argentina's chief delegate, Eduardo Roca, said differences between the two countries were negotiable, but sovereignty over the Falklands was not. The Security Council then adjourned and was expected to meet again Saturday.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the United States was trying through the United Nations and bilaterally to get Argentina to withdraw. President Reagan told reporters he had telephoned the Argentine president Thursday night and urged him not to proceed with an invasion.

In Brussels, foreign ministers of the European Economic Community condemned the invasion and called for the withdrawal of Argentine forces. Budget negotiations scheduled for Saturday by Common Market foreign ministers were canceled after Lord Carrington said he would not be able to attend.

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In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the United States was trying through the United Nations and bilaterally to get Argentina to withdraw. President Reagan told reporters he had telephoned the Argentine president Thursday night and urged him not to proceed with an invasion.

In Brussels, foreign ministers of the European Economic Community condemned the invasion and called for the withdrawal of Argentine forces. Budget negotiations scheduled for Saturday by Common Market foreign ministers were canceled after Lord Carrington said he would not be able to attend.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization council expressed deep concern and reiterated the United Nations call for a diplomatic solution.

As Gen. Galtieri was explaining his action in a speech in the presidential palace in Buenos Aires, a crowd of several thousand gathered outside cheering and applauding.

The military occupation appeared to have been supported by most major organizations in Argentina, including the General Confederation of Labor trade union movement and the political parties who in normal circumstances are implacable opponents of the rightist military government.

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Western diplomats in London said Britain appeared to be facing a dilemma in how to respond to the invasion of the Falklands area and resorting to open war against a country with which it has strong historical links.

They said the situation was potentially dangerous, but there was probably still room for political maneuver in efforts for a peaceful solution.

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Despite this, the agreement was hailed by officials of the United Nations Environment Program, which has steered and encouraged the Mediterranean nations since 1976 and contributed \$8.3 million of the estimated \$13 million already spent.

Under the new protocol, the countries agreed to conduct a thorough survey of their coastlines, with scientific help from the Environment Program and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

EEC, Others Set Rules to Protect Sea

Marine Parks Planned For Mediterranean

By Iain Guest
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The European Economic Community and 16 Mediterranean governments approved Friday a protocol calling for the establishment of up to 100 protected marine areas in the Mediterranean to conserve endangered species, halt the spread of pollution and enhance tourist areas.

The protocol is the fourth approved by the Mediterranean governments under a treaty negotiated in 1976 in Barcelona. The others cover cooperation during an emergency, a prohibition on dumping, and the curbing of pollution from land-based sources.

Albania and Syria did not attend the meeting. Turkey, while agreeing to the principle of protected marine areas, registered a strong protest. Karaman Inan, the Turkish ambassador in Geneva, said the protocol was likely to cause more difficulties in the long run than it would solve.

Turkey is understood to be concerned that Greece will move aggressively to establish marine parks in the eastern part of the Aegean Sea, prejudicing a legal settlement to the long-standing dispute between the two nations over maritime boundaries.

The drawing of maritime boundaries has been one of the most contentious items in the discussions on the Law of the Sea Treaty in New York.

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Robert Greenstein, administrator of the Agriculture Department's Food and Nutrition Service during the Carter administration, said that 57 percent of food stores investigated were "selling items for food stamps that are banned" may have caused the public to believe that more than half of the nation's stores are abusing the food stamp program.

Mr. Dale acknowledged that the increased funds will largely cover subsidies of rising interest costs and that about 200,000 fewer students would receive loans if Mr. Reagan's proposal is accepted.

Mr. Reagan's assertion that more money would be spent for vaccination programs.

Mr. Dale acknowledged that funds would remain "flat" while the cost of vaccine is rising but said this would be enough to take care of all children who needed vaccinations. Congressional critics sharply disagreed.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

S. African Minister Warns of War

CAPE TOWN — Defense Minister Magnus Malan said Friday that South Africa was facing the possibility of war from across its borders and should prepare itself accordingly.

In a government white paper on defense and armaments supply that was tabled in Parliament, Mr. Malan said sophisticated armaments from all quarters were entering neighboring countries, but gave no details.

"While the threat against South Africa until fairly recently had manifested itself mainly in the form of insurgency, serious consideration should now be given to the possibility of conventional warfare," Gen. Malan said. He also said white women and members of other population groups would be liable to national service in the future.

Troops Wound 4 Druze in Golan

JERUSALEM — Israeli troops fired on Druze demonstrators in two villages in the Golan Heights on Friday, wounding four protesters. Six Israeli soldiers were reported injured by stones thrown during the disturbances in Massada and Majdala Shams.

The incidents were the first serious clashes in the Golan Heights in the seven weeks that the Druzes have been protesting Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian territory on Dec. 14, and the first time in the 15-year occupation that troops fired on demonstrators there.

The 13,000 Druze of the Golan Heights, members of a splinter sect of Islam, have rejected the annexation.

Chile Drops General as Bern Envoy

BERN — Chile, reacting to criticism in the Swiss press, has withdrawn the nomination of former Gen. Carlos Forestier as the new ambassador to Switzerland, diplomatic sources said Friday.

Swiss newspaper reports had identified Gen. Forestier as an extreme rightist who allegedly masterminded ruthless persecution of junta critics. The Social Democrats, one of Switzerland's two largest parties, called on the government to decline accreditation.

At a press conference convened by the Social Democrats, an exiled Chilean Air Force general, Sergio Poblete, charged that Gen. Forestier was responsible for ordering the execution of several leftist dissidents after the junta toppled President Salvador Allende in 1973.

Italian Police Suspect Gang in Slaying

NAPLES — Police said Friday that they suspect Aldo Semerari, a criminal psychiatrist who was decapitated and whose body was dumped near Naples, may have been murdered by a Mafia-style clan in revenge for trying to get a rival crime boss released from jail.

The body of Mr. Semerari, 61, was found Thursday near the house of Raffaele Cutolo, the jailed leader of a faction of the Camorra, the Naples crime syndicate.

Police said that another of the Camorra clans may have murdered Mr. Semerari because he examined Mr. Cutolo and his followers and declared that they were mentally ill and therefore should not be in jail.

Russian Rights Activist Is Sentenced

MOSCOW — A human rights activist, Ivan Kovalyov, 28, was sentenced by a Moscow court Friday to five years in a labor camp followed by five years internal exile on charges of anti-Soviet agitation.

According to Tass, Mr. Kovalyov was formally accused of printing and disseminating anti-Soviet materials. His wife, Tatyana, is already in a camp and his father, Sergei, is in exile. Both were convicted on similar charges. Mr. Kovalyov, who was arrested in August, was a leading member of a dissident group set up to monitor Soviet adherence to international human rights agreements.

Meanwhile, five men and women began a hunger strike in a Moscow apartment to press their demands that they be allowed to join their spouses in the West, friends of the group said.

Senators Contradict Reagan On Soviet Arms Superiority

(Continued from Page 1)

Reagan's contention that the Soviet Union could launch a nuclear strike against U.S. retaliation, and strike again.

Dean E. Fischer, the State Department spokesman, when asked whether Mr. Reagan considered the Soviet Union to be "superior," replied that the president had actually said the Russians have a "margin of superiority."

Mr. Fischer said the administration was "concerned about the development of a large Soviet force of intermediate-range missiles, about the vulnerability of our land-based missile force and about the long-time momentum of Soviet nuclear weapons development."

When asked whether the Soviet Union had the capacity of absorbing a U.S. retaliatory attack and striking again, Mr. Fischer said the president had been referring to a concern that new, large Soviet land-based missiles "could destroy a large fraction of our systems, a capability that we do not possess."

Other administration spokesmen said Mr. Reagan's remarks reflected concern about "trends" and "some disadvantages" in the military balance.

Several senators said the president's endorsement of a resolution sponsored by Sen. Jackson, Sen. John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, and 58 others would intensify divisions in Congress over how best to achieve arms control.

Proponents of the freeze initiative, which calls for negotiations to achieve a "mutual and verifiable" freeze on all nuclear weapons and on programs to modernize them, believe that parity exists.

Supporters of the Jackson-Warner initiative tend to emphasize Soviet advances and the need to match them. Only after this is achieved, they say, will the Soviet Union have an incentive to negotiate reductions seriously.

Sen. Kennedy and his supporters dismissed the fact that 60 senators were backing the Jackson-Warner proposal.

"We have the support of millions of people across the length and breadth of this nation who do believe that we ought to bring a halt to this nuclear madness," Sen. Kennedy said.

Spadolini to Visit Schmidt
BONN — Premier Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo of Italy will visit here May 7 and 8 for talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Since Mr. Suslov's death, Mr. Chernenko has acted as Mr. Brezhnev's deputy at Politburo meetings and Mr. Kirilenko coordinated the activities of the secretariat of the Central Committee.

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In Democratic India, Royal Rituals Reflect Feudal Politics

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Three farm workers, their heads swathed in dirty white turbans, sat on their haunches at the head of a line that snaked along the red clay path of a spacious garden.

Behind them stretched about 200 others, including women in gold-trimmed saris, a mother and daughter clad in cotton saris that showed years of wear, businessmen in suits and ties, carrying att-

taché cases, and rank-and-file politicians in the traditional white homespun.

They are part of a daily New Delhi ritual, an audience with Rajiv Gandhi, the crown prince of Indian politics.

Some came just to be seen by the world's most powerful politician. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Others presented petitions for aid in redressing what they saw as grievances that could be fixed no other way, given the obstructionist nature of India's bureaucracy and the tangled web of its politics.

These morning *durbars* are traditional features of Indian politics, with roots that predate the Mogul conquest more than four centuries ago. Variations of them are held in Saudi Arabia, in the Lurzu regions of Lebanon and in Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province, where President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq still holds *jirgas* with tribal chiefs.

Mr. Gandhi's daily *durbars* in the garden of the old British bungalow that serves as his office illustrates the feudal nature of politics in India.

The country bills itself as the world's largest democracy, but a longtime diplomat described it as a parliamentary monarchy that has been ruled by the Nehru-Gandhi dynasty for all but four of its 34 years of independence. Rajiv Gandhi, for instance, wields far more

power as the prime minister's son and heir apparent than from his only official post as a freshman member of Parliament.

S. Nihal Singh, the respected editor of the Indian Express newspaper, asked in an editorial page column whether what most of the world considers a parliamentary democracy is "already reduced to following the norms of a Mogul court." He referred to Mrs. Gandhi as "queen empress" — the title used by Queen Victoria when Britain ruled the Indian subcontinent in the heyday of its empire.

Parliament, with a two-thirds majority held by Mrs. Gandhi's Congress-I Party, acts as little more than a rubber stamp for her policies. All but four of India's 22 states are under the control of her party or her central government, giving her power over most local decision-making.

There is enough of a feeling of democracy for voters to have thrown Mrs. Gandhi out of office in 1977 when she went too far in suppressing civil liberties during a period of emergency rule. But they voted her back in almost three years later when a coalition of opposition parties failed to hold together.

Many in India refer to Mrs. Gandhi as the empress, and a high-level Foreign Ministry official said she is thought of by many villagers, harking back to two centuries of British rule, as India's queen.

Furthermore, feudal hierarchies run by landowners still dominate the rural life to which more than 70 percent of the Indian people belong.

Thus, as India's traditions die only slowly, the audiences between ruler and ruled remain a major element of politics.

The prime minister, 64, also holds a daily *durbars* in the garden of her official residence a few blocks from where her son, 37, presides. But because of security considerations it is harder to get into her than into Mr. Gandhi's.

The three farm workers had been in the city for 15 days seeking government protection from village landlords who, they complained, were trying to take over their fields after planting. The district officials, they said, sided with the landlords.

To the farmers, it was life or death — and they felt that only a Gandhi could help them.

It is unclear whether Mr. Gandhi did, but as he walked down the line in the garden one sparkling morning talking to the people, he took their petitions and passed them to an aide. These will be followed up with a letter to the local official involved, signed by the prime minister's son, which generally is enough to right minor wrongs, according to a political figure close to Mr. Gandhi.

"When you think there is something wrong, you come to the place where you will get peace," said a man in the line who was wearing a suit. He refused to say what kind of help he wanted.

Unlike many politicians, Mr. Gandhi has developed the reputation of turning down requests he considers unjust — even from political powers.

Despite India's large population — 700 million — its politics are highly personal. The finance minister has a sign on the gatepost of his residence announcing morning and evening visiting hours — his version of a

Differences Surfacing As U.S. Senators Seek Alternative on Budget

By Helen Dewar
and Thomas B. Edsall

WASHINGTON — Despite claims of progress in White House negotiations with Congress on the budget, major problems have emerged in the two Senate committees that are taking the lead in trying to assemble an alternative to President Reagan's widely criticized budget for next year.

In the Senate Finance Committee, bipartisan opposition surfaced Thursday to creation of a new corporate minimum tax, a key element of both administration and congressional efforts to raise revenue.

And Sen. Russell B. Long, Democrat of Louisiana, declared his support for corporate tax-sale provisions under which one firm can sell its right to tax credits to another company, giving proponents of the controversial section of the 1981 tax bill an important ally.

In the Senate Budget Committee, several Republicans declared that Congress should not wait for Mr. Reagan to make tax and spending concessions.

But Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, repeated his party's warning that Mr. Reagan had to make the first move if Democrats were to support a compromise. "He's going to have to lead... to admit he has a problem," said Sen. Hollings.

These signs of potential trouble emerged as both White House and Senate Republican leadership sources said talks between congressional Democrats and the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, were going well and may produce enough of a consensus to break the budget deadlock by Easter. Democrats appeared less optimistic.

A Republican congressional source said the talks were pointing toward only modest budget reductions next year, which would mean that the fiscal 1983 deficit probably could not be kept under \$100 billion. The major emphasis would be on deficit reductions in future years, including making substantial cuts in benefit entitlement programs, the source said.

Work Set to Start

The Budget Committee served notice that it would begin work on the specifics of a budget resolution April 13, with most Republicans present at Thursday's meeting saying they wanted to proceed regardless of whether the White House was ready.

"I don't think we ought to wait for the president," said Sen. William L. Armstrong, Republican of Colorado.

"We could still be here waiting in July," said Sen. Slade Gorton, Republican of Washington.

Chairman Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, analyzing a half dozen alternative budget plans submitted by committee members, said the proposals generally provided for cuts in defense and entitlement programs and for increases in revenues "significantly more than the president has proposed."

The Finance Committee session was marked by attacks on the idea of raising taxes, signaling that it would be difficult to get a majority of the 20-member panel to vote for an increase in an election year.

Sen. Lloyd Bensten, Democrat of Texas, denounced the administration proposal to significantly broaden the corporate minimum tax to raise \$7.1 billion in 1983 and 1984.

Sen. Bensten contended that the proposal, which would hurt many of his state's oil and gas interests, would "take back 52 percent" of the corporate tax breaks enacted last year. The administration proposal would require corporations to pay at least a minimum amount of federal taxes based on a complex formula.

U.S. Objects to Terms For North-South Talks

By Bernard D. Nossiter

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — A new attempt by the Third World to begin the long-stalled global talks aimed at shifting wealth from rich nations to poor has run into firm objections from the United States.

"It falls well short of what we had hoped for," Robert D. Hormats, assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs, said.

At issue is a political problem that has blocked the negotiations for 18 months: whether decision-making should rest with organizations controlled by industrial powers or with a one-nation, one-vote conference dominated by countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The latest effort to start the talks comes from the chairman of the "Third World" group, Mohammed Bedjaoui of Algeria. His resolution would convene a United Nations conference for global negotiations on May 3.

The United States, Britain and West Germany, backed in varying degrees by some other industrial nations, insist that the conference shall have no power over the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other institutions essentially controlled by developed countries.

'Not Enough Protection'

The Bedjaoui document, Mr. Hormats said, "does not provide adequate protection for the fora" — the UN term for specialized organizations such as the World Bank and the IMF.

The 10 Common Market countries, including Britain and West Germany, agreed, however, that the proposed draft was a positive step that came close to assuring

the independence of the specialized agencies.

At first glance, Mr. Bedjaoui's resolution, approved by the Third World, does seem to meet the U.S. demand. It says that "the jurisdiction, competence, functions and powers of the specialized fora will be respected."

But U.S. officials contend that the next paragraph of the resolution undoes all this. It says that a preliminary phase of the talks shall determine "the interrelationship between the central role of the conference and the specialized fora." The United States regards this as reopening the question of the division of powers.

Even worse, from the U.S. standpoint, the next sentence suggests that the conference would be dominant. It says that "the specialized fora will proceed with their work on the basis of the relevant and appropriate objectives and guidance established by the conference."

Washington also objects to the resolution's failure to limit itself to a call for a preliminary meeting and its insistence that a conference be convened. The United States prefers to see how the decision-making question is resolved before committing itself to a full-fledged conference.

Under the Bedjaoui proposal, the conference would work by consensus, which in United Nations parlance means unanimity. But the United States does not consider this a real safeguard. It does not want a repetition of the failed meeting in September, 1980 when Washington, Bonn and London stood alone against starting talks.

Officials said, however, that they would not turn their backs on the Bedjaoui document and would continue bargaining to seek a compromise that would allow the talks to begin.

Panamanians Cheer U.S. Transfer Of Canal Zone Police and Courts

United Press International

PANAMA CITY — Thousands of Panamanians celebrated the formal transfer to Panama of judicial and law enforcement powers in the Canal Zone.

"They're really going!" read a banner at a ceremony Thursday attended by President Aristides Royo, members of his Cabinet, many of the 40,000 Panamanian residents of the Canal Zone and other Panamanians. A crowd danced and cheered in front of the police station and court buildings in the Canal Zone town of Balboa on the Pacific coast.

The official transfer Wednesday at the Foreign Relations Ministry erased a source of contention between the U.S. and Panamanian governments and was a further step toward ending U.S. control over the waterway and the Canal Zone, which are to be turned over to Panama entirely by 1999 under the Panama Canal treaties of 1977.

The U.S. special police force in the zone will be disbanded and Panamanian police and courts will be able to arrest and try U.S. and Panamanian residents of the zone, except in certain civil cases covered by U.S. law under one of the 1977 treaties. About 30,750 Americans, including 9,566 military personnel, live in the Canal Zone.

Cuba's official news service said the transfer represented "a step to the real exercising of sovereignty and a blow against colonialism in the region."

Insecurity Haunts Elderly in U.S.

Poll Finds Them Comfortable but in Fear of Aid Cuts

By Barry Sussman
and Lawrence Meyer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Older Americans have probably never had it so good, yet they are not secure, according to a new Washington Post-ABC News poll. They are extremely concerned that they will lose what they have.

By their own estimates, the poll found, most have been freed of many burdens that beset earlier generations of older people. Adequate housing, the cost of medical care, and getting around from place to place are no longer serious problems for the great majority of elderly citizens today.

At the same time, older citizens fear that the relative comfort they have become accustomed to is in jeopardy. Many believe the government will cut their Social Security benefits, and most are persuaded that the private sector — meaning their children, in this instance — will not pick up the slack.

A plurality of older people also said, notwithstanding their general sense of well-being, that current levels of government aid are inadequate. Young and middle-aged Americans feel to an even greater extent that the government is not doing all it should for the elderly.

Main Theme

If one theme more than others jumps out from the new poll, it is the central role that Social Security plays in the lives of the nation's elderly.

About 23 million people collect Social Security retirement benefits. For 57 percent the monthly payment, ranging from about \$170 to \$750, represents more than half their household income, according to the poll. For 40 percent, Social Security equals or exceeds their income or most of it.

Older Americans appear to have no more difficulty in meeting their expenses than do younger ones, whose incomes often have not kept pace with inflation in the last few years. Only 10 percent of people aged 62 and older, for example, said that adequate housing is a serious problem for them. But among those under the age of 62, 18 percent said housing is a serious problem.

Among older people, 19 percent said that not having enough medical care is a serious problem for them, compared to 23 percent among the rest of those surveyed. Three in four older citizens answered affirmatively when asked if they had "enough medical benefits" to get the care they

need. That is about the same percentage as for the rest of the public.

Many believe the Social Security program is about to be sharply curtailed.

Despite statements by President Reagan that he will not seek to reduce benefits for people now receiving Social Security, a majority of those interviewed, 51 percent, believe that he will. In all, 41 percent feel Mr. Reagan will not seek to cut benefits.

The president's approval rating dropped sharply among the elderly last May after he first proposed large long-term Social Security cuts, a proposal he later withdrew. Among those in the new poll who get most of their income from Social Security, a predominantly Democratic group, a majority said they voted for Mr. Reagan. If the election were held now, Americans said they would vote for Jimmy Carter and only 32 percent for Mr. Reagan.

Most citizens polled feel the government is not doing nearly enough right now for older people, even though more than a fourth of the U.S. budget goes to the elderly.

An overwhelming majority — 84 percent — said that "under no circumstances" should Medicare, the medical program for the elderly, be cut back.

Mr. Reagan has expressed the belief that ordinary Americans will contribute more as government programs are cut. Citizens tend to accept that view in the abstract, with 58 percent in the survey agreeing that "most Americans will make major sacrifices to help their elderly parents," if need be.

Closer to Home

However, they are more skeptical about situations closer to home: 46 percent said that children do not give elderly parents as much financial aid as they should. Only 35 percent said children in their families are helping their parents enough.

One question in the survey asked whether people feel they are better off or not than their parents were at the same age. Among older citizens, 72 percent said they were, a figure slightly higher than for the rest of the population.

But when asked whether their own children will be better off when the time comes, only 44 percent of the elderly said yes.

At least 1,672 people were interviewed by telephone nationwide in the poll March 3 to 9 on attitudes toward older Americans and other issues. Included were 911 people aged 62 or older.

Trustees Say Social Security Fund Is Facing Bankruptcy Next Year

By Spencer Rich

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Trustees of the \$210-billion Social Security system have declared that unless action is taken to strengthen financing, the old-age and disability funds will start running out of money by late-1983 and the Medicare trust fund will go broke between 1986 and 1991.

In their annual report, the trustees said the short-run outlook for the funds, which were already known to be in trouble last year, had deteriorated since then "because of continuing unfavorable economic conditions."

Commission Appointed

The trustees include the Secretaries of Treasury, Health and Human Services, and Labor. Their report Thursday underscored the serious problem facing President Reagan and Congress in finding ways to shore up the system, which provides benefits to 36 million people and is the main source of income for two-thirds of the nation's elderly.

Last year, President Reagan proposed major cuts in benefits to strengthen the financial condition of the Social Security program, but spokesmen for the elderly and Congressional Democratic leaders, as well as many Republicans, raised a storm of protest.

The president, fearing the political impact, withdrew his proposals and appointed a bipartisan study commission that has been meeting for several months to try to fashion a solution.

The report makes clear that the problems facing the \$160-billion old-age and disability programs, which pay monthly cash benefits to retired or disabled workers and their dependents, are basically different in character from those facing Medicare.

Medicare's problems are aggravated by inflation in hospital costs, which are increasing far more rapidly than prices in the economy as a whole. Thus, according to the report, inpatient hospital costs for Medicare are expected to go up nearly 16 percent in 1982.

Although Medicare will have a handsome surplus for the next few years, containing hospital cost inflation is projected to erode the hospital insurance trust fund so severely that, even under the most optimistic economic circumstances, it will start going bankrupt in 1991 — and as early as 1986 if the economy goes poorly — and never recover without further government action to increase financing or control costs.

The old-age and disability funds, taken as a unit, are in a different situation. The old-age fund is starting to run short of money because the economy performed so much worse than had been expected during the past five years, that funding action taken in 1977, which had been expected to put things completely right for a generation or more, proved inadequate.

Tests on Reagan Prove Negative

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
WASHINGTON — President Reagan underwent a 90-minute physical examination for urinary tract discomfort, and physicians found no evidence of kidney stones, cancer or any other disorder, according to a White House spokesman.

Mr. Reagan was examined Thursday at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center in Maryland because he experienced discomfort while urinating a few weeks ago, according to Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary.

"At that time, the preliminary diagnosis was presumed to be an inflammation of the urinary tract, and antibiotics were administered. After a few days, the symptoms were no longer evident and have not recurred," Mr. Speakes said.

'Rock-Like Confidence'

But in closing the congress Thursday he announced his "rock-like confidence" in the unity of the party and the people. "The work of the congress is a vivid manifestation of the unity and oneness of mind of our entire party," Mr. Le Duan said.

Nevertheless six middle-ranking members of the Politburo were voted out of the inner circle when the congress elected its 13 members and the 116 members of the Central Committee. The Politburo has two alternate members and the Central Committee 36.

Among those dropped from the Politburo were Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, 69, the former defense minister and hero of the French-Indochina War, and the economic expert Le Thanh Nghi, 71.

The six new members on the Politburo included the first woman

to be elected, Nguyen Duc Tam, diplomats said.

They said the Politburo changes, which left the top five aging leaders securely in place, only confirmed the party's commitment to its policies.

Differences Reported

Differences over the economy had been reported among the five: Mr. Le Duan; Premier Pham Van Dong; the state council chairman, Truong Chinh; Deputy Premier Pham Hung; and party organizer Le Duc Tho — but Mr. Le Duan insisted that agreement had been reached.

The congress unanimously approved their reports and urged that the new central committee carry out the programs set out by Mr. Le Duan.

Mr. Le Duan's report said that

in the 1981-85 period, Vietnam should concentrate on agricultural development, boost production of consumer goods and build up a number of branches of heavy industry.

After announcing a record harvest in 1981, Vietnam became for the first time almost self-sufficient in food, Western diplomats said. But shortages in all goods continued to make life hard for most of Vietnam's 55 million people.

Mr. Le Duan called for special attention to tropical agricultural products such as rice, corn, and rubber, forestry, sea and animal husbandry.

Apparent Compromise

He urged a large measure of decentralization to achieve economic goals, including increased local responsibility for planning, recruitment of labor and management.

In an apparent compromise Mr. Le Duan announced both increased collectivization of land in the South, where private enterprise persists, and improvement of the incentive system for peasants.

While condemning the United States, Mr. Le Duan made clear that the Soviet Union was Vietnam's best friend and the vital supplier of economic and military aid, which Western diplomats estimate at about \$3 billion a day.

Closing the congress, Mr. Le Duan predicted a nationwide "boycott emulation movement" that he said would realize the goals of the congress.

But the first business at hand was the purging from the party's 1.5 million members of "opportunists, persons with paralyzed revolutionary will, exploiters, traffickers, speculators, embezzlers, bribe-takers, and bullies," he said.

Protestants, Catholics Reject Plan For Limited Home Rule in Ulster

The Associated Press

LONDON — Northern Irish Protestants and Roman Catholic leaders alike have denounced the British government's limited home-rule plan for the province.

James Molyneux, leader of the Official Unionists, the biggest of the Protestant factions, said the move signals "continuing conflict" in Northern Ireland. He called it "a deceit and double cross."

The Cabinet approved plans Thursday to set up a 78-member provincial assembly with limited powers that would guarantee minority Catholics a say in running the Protestant-dominated province.

The plan, which goes before Parliament on Monday, is the fourth major British attempt since 1973 to introduce power-sharing in Northern Ireland. All four ended in sectarian fighting.

London imposed direct rule on Northern Ireland in March, 1972, when it suspended the province's Protestant-dominated parliament at Stormont. The million-strong Protestant majority has demanded its restoration ever since.

Predictably, militant Protestants opposed the latest plan, drawn up by James Prior, the Northern Ireland secretary, because they claimed it would give Catholics too much power, while Catholics claimed they would not get enough.

John Hume, leader of the mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labor Party, has said the plan does not "provide the basis for peace and stability."

The Rev. Ian Paisley, leader of the hard-line Democratic Unionists, vowed to wreck the assembly and said Mr. Prior was seeking "to stand democracy on its head."

The Cabinet approved a plan for assembly elections in the autumn, subject to parliamentary agreement, despite some doubts it would succeed. It is feared that a continuing political vacuum and a worsening economic crisis in Ulster will provoke an upsurge in violence.

The Provisional Irish Republican Army set off a bomb Friday near a British Army foot patrol near the border with the Irish Republic, slightly injuring two soldiers, the police said in Crossmaglen, County Armagh. On Thursday, two British soldiers were killed by IRA gunmen in London.

Five soldiers and a police sergeant have been killed by IRA gunmen in the last week amid signs that it has recovered from a wave of arrests and defections in recent months.

The almost exclusively Catholic IRA is battling to push out the British and reunite Ulster with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic. At least 2,185 people have been killed in Ulster violence since August, 1969.

The avowedly pro-British Protestants have denounced Mr. Prior's plan because for the first time the British government emphasized the "legitimate aspirations" of the 500,000-member Catholic minority who seek reunification after 60 years of partition.

This has stirred long-simmering fears of the Protestants that Britain, weary of the increasingly costly conflict, is moving toward an eventual "sell out" with Dublin.

The Protestants have made clear they will make the assembly unworkable unless London restores majority rule, which the government has repeatedly rejected.

'Take to the Hills' April Fool Joke Gets Few Laughs at Greek Radio

New York Times Service

ATHENS — Greece's state-controlled national radio network has been sued and its director has submitted his resignation over an ill-chosen April Fool's Day news broadcast. The broadcast caused panic by calling for the evacuation of the city center because of a bad, pollution and reached emergency levels.

Dimitrios Maroudas, the government spokesman, said Friday that he refused to accept the resignation of Jacob Kambanidis, the director, who is a well-known playwright. But he has fired commentator Irene Psarelli, the head of the program, who thought up the joke. Mr. Maroudas said that the broadcast caused "serious panic among the public and dislocation in the administration."

The joke, broadcast early Thursday and denied within three hours, said that the government had called on all schools in Athens to close and children to be sent home because of the dangerous pollution levels. It called on the public to stop their cars wherever they were, and to "head for open ground."

The broadcast was taken seriously largely because pollution in Athens has developed into a serious problem, with the government announcing traffic restrictions and a reduction of industrial production whenever emergency levels are approached.

An architect, Themistocles Mihos, sued the network, claiming 50 million drachmas (\$820,000) as compensation for mental distress caused to him and his family by the broadcast. The Athens public prosecutor's office said that the plaintiff's wife suffered shock while trying to escape from the city.

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OBITUARIES

tor of the Ed Sullivan Show from 1947 to 1971, and then conductor of the Jackie Gleason TV variety programs. During the 1930s and 1940s he was music director for dozens of radio programs, most notably the Orson Welles drama presentations and "Phillip Morris Playhouse."

Mr. Bloch, who was born in Alsace-Lorraine, was brought to the United States by his parents while still an infant.

Alvin Davis

NEW YORK (NYT) — Alvin Davis, 56, a former managing editor of The New York Post and an editor at The New York Times, died Wednesday at his home in Brooklyn Heights after a long illness.

Mr. Davis, a native of Manhattan, got his first newspaper job on The Post in 1942. During World War II, Mr. Davis served in Europe with the Army combat engineers from 1943 to 1946. He received a bachelor of science degree from Columbia University. Mr. Davis moved to broadcast journalism in 1966 with the CBC in Toronto. He also worked for NBC News before joining The Times in 1974.

Henry D. Aiken

NEW YORK (NYT) — Henry D. Aiken, 69, a retired professor of philosophy at Brandeis University, died Tuesday in Cambridge, Mass. He was the author of 15 books, including "The Age of Ideology" and "Problems in Aesthetics."

Ground Workers End British Airport Strike

The Associated Press
LONDON — British Airways' 2,000 ground workers have voted to end a seven-week strike that has disrupted some European flights from London's Heathrow Airport.

The strike, which began over new work schedules designed to cut costs, collapsed Thursday after the Transport and General Workers' Union failed to get support from other airport workers.

DEATH NOTICE

IN MEMORY OF
THOMAS TALFORD MOSBY
The MOSBY CHARMOZ family in Paris regrets to announce the passing away of their beloved brother, uncle, and grand-uncle, Lt. Commander Thomas Talford Mosby USNR, of Sarasota, Florida. Services will be held this Saturday at the St. Boniface Episcopal Church of Santa Key, Sarasota.

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A Soviet Nuclear Edge?

"When I use a word," said Humpty Dumpty to Alice, "it means just what I choose it to mean — neither more nor less." This season's private word for public debate is "freeze."

Some mean freeze America's nuclear arms, then ask the Russians to freeze, too. Some say let both countries freeze simultaneously, then negotiate reductions. The Kremlin says freeze in Europe. The most alarmed Americans say call the U.S. buildup a freeze: like President Reagan, what they really mean is build up fast and thus press the Russians to accept dramatic reductions down to levels that could then be frozen.

Mr. Reagan forswore the tricky word Wednesday night as he tried to raise the level of debate. But, having let the freeze movements run unanswered for so long, he gave a defensive response. It was too little, too late and disturbingly ambiguous.

Arguing against immediate freeze, Mr. Reagan became the first president to grant Moscow "a definite margin of superiority" — indeed, "a great edge" with which to "absorb our retaliatory blow and hit us again."

As laymen use language, that was misleading if not plain false. At most, as former Defense Secretary Harold Brown recently put it, some Soviet weapons are now "superior" in some respects while America's are better in other respects. But there persists a basic parity of power: Neither side can hope to knock out the other with a single blow; neither could attack without risking its own devastation. To call this Soviet "superiority" can only invite a quest for American "superiority." And that way lies madness.

What Mr. Reagan might have said, more accurately, is that some Soviet weapons, and perhaps some contemplated American weapons, threaten the stability of mutual deterrence. If ever a large proportion of one side's missiles become, or even appear to become, vulnerable to a first strike, there arises the risk of a pre-emptive blow. The president foresees such vulnerability for America's land-based missiles, and even his costly buildup offers no remedy.

But instability is not synonymous with inferiority. The need for stability argues against a careless freeze. It also argues for seeking a collaborative, negotiated remedy.

Yet the Reagan team has stalled negotiations, to win time for a buildup that could scare the Russians into agreeing to reductions. Whatever merit that tactic may have had logically, it has backfired politically. Public alarm, at home and abroad, has forced the president to protest his desire for peace and to offer negotiating formulas that mainly counteract Soviet propaganda.

Has Mr. Reagan merely misplayed the peace issue, as his defensive remarks suggest? Or is he really persuaded, as other remarks imply, that nuclear "superiority" remains a meaningful concept? That he persists in this ambiguity raises the disturbing possibility that he has still not resolved the most critical debate in his administration.

Some of his strategists insist that "superiority" can be achieved and perhaps even "frozen" into one-sided treaties. At least in theory they thus believe that nuclear war can be tolerably fought and survived. Their quest for superiority may never threaten the Russians, but it certainly threatens the concepts of stable parity that underlie all efforts at arms control. Until their zeal is put on ice, there can be no freeze.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Snag in El Salvador

The argument in favor of holding early elections in El Salvador was always that this would be democratic and thus produce certain political rewards. The attendant risk was always that, in conditions of war and turmoil, the "wrong man" would profit. Well, he did. Roberto d'Aubuisson, a retired officer whose name is synonymous with right-wing terror, organized a party that drew 27 percent of the vote and is now trying to form a five-party coalition of the right to take the action away from the centrist Christian Democrats, who got 41 percent. Second-day doubts are flooding many who, on the first day after the election, were celebrating the fine turnout and the blow the turnout dealt to the left's claims of broad support.

The doubts are not groundless. The prospect of the electoral resurgence of the feudal right is not just ironic but alarming. No such government could lead El Salvador to a place where most of its people clearly want to go or where the United States could or likely would accompany it. But it is too early, in our view, to throw in the towel. Washington cannot easily turn its back simply because the results may turn out to be disappointing.

What comes now is the play of politics. If the d'Aubuisson party is suspect, its would-be partners are variously less so. The Christian Democrats will be bargaining hard in

the next few weeks to detach at least one of them. The Christian Democrats have some good cards. They have strong leaders to keep in the game. Their numbers require that they be consulted in the constituent assembly. They represent reform, the only available bulwark against guerrilla appeals. They alone have a strong Washington connection. Nor does it strike us as likely that the armed forces, which ousted the hard right in 1979, will cooperate in its return in 1982.

To its credit, the Reagan administration is scarcely concealing its intention to use its influence to ensure that the Christian Democrats get their due. President Reagan says a retreat from reform "would give us great difficulty." Playing the proconsul has its disadvantages, but it would be self-defeating for the United States to stand on niceties and eschew necessary legitimate steps to strengthen the center. The election added some new complications to U.S. policy. Still, the pluses were plain. The election showed that the people want a political process, and it undercut the guerrillas' claim to represent the future.

El Salvador's Catholic bishops had declared that elections could be the beginning of a solution to its struggle. They had no illusions about either the necessity or the difficulty of a next phase. Nor should Americans.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Sea Law: A Correction

The wish was parent to the thought in our editorial comment (IHT, April 2) on the bedeviled law of the sea. There has been some movement in stalled talks, and a bargain may yet be struck between the United States and Third World countries on sharing seabed riches. But our hosannas were at best premature and at worst wrong and ill-informed, obliging the American delegation to say as much in a correcting statement.

Not everyone has yet agreed, regrettably, on a pragmatic trade-off under which seabed mining contracts would be awarded. Nor has the United States agreed on how rules would be fixed for mining seabed nodules of manganese and other metals. And even if a deal

should be struck, it is not clear how the American delegates could guarantee ratification, as other nations insist, since it is the Senate that has ultimate power of approval.

Those adverse points need to be noted in any comment on the eight-year effort to write a comprehensive law of the sea. But what also needs to be stressed is the overwhelming international support for most of the provisions in the draft, which would fix territorial limits and assure unimpeded passage through strategic straits. The gap has already narrowed on remaining issues that divide the sea law conference: when it is closed, our note of jubilation will be in order.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

On the Reagan Press Conference

President Reagan is not exactly making a U-turn, because the substance of what he said on Wednesday night is compatible with what he said in the early days of his administration. But the change of emphasis is now so marked that it amounts to a radical new departure in the presentation of policy which must have some effect on substance if it is to remain credible.

There were always flaws in his thinking. He failed to appreciate that one of the imperatives of the nuclear age is to continue sincere efforts at dialogue with the Soviet

Union, no matter how meager the visible results. He managed to alarm [allies] with talk of limited war and the breakdown of those few tenuous understandings which previous administrations had reached with Moscow.

The transition from the rhetoric of the election campaign to the pragmatism of office has been uncertain, though better in substance than in atmospherics. But the organization of the White House is now being improved, and the opinion polls digested, so there is a good chance that Wednesday will turn out to have marked something more than a new line in public relations.

—From The Times (London).

April 3: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: A Nicaraguan Nightingale

WASHINGTON — Señora Zelaya, wife of the president of Nicaragua, has made herself the idol of the Nicaraguan army by her active service as head of the Red Cross. According to Mr. James Detrick, a mining engineer, who recently called at the State Department, Señora Zelaya rode 150 miles on muleback to the scene of battle and personally assisted in caring for the wounded of both the Honduran and the Nicaraguan armies. The people have always been devoted to her, but her popularity now is unprecedented. The capture of Port Livingston, Honduras, with about 100 reinforcements, made an unsuccessful attempt to recapture the port.

1932: Capone Talked Too Much

WASHINGTON — How "Scarface" Al Capone, the much-ballyhooed bad man, talked himself into an 11-year prison term for violation of income tax laws when government officials were prepared to let him off with two and a half years has been revealed by George Johnson, Chicago district attorney. Mr. Johnson described how he and his agents spent months checking scores of the gangster's bank accounts before uncovering sufficient evidence to go ahead with their case. "We were not sure whether we could convict him," Johnson confessed, "so we made a secret deal whereby he would get two years and a half if he would plead guilty. But Capone talked too much, and the court gave him 11 years."

Change in Moscow, Opportunity for Washington

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — Soviet gestures for dialogue with China, which were expected as the first move of any new leadership group in the Kremlin, have already begun. Peking has not responded directly, but it is making sharp noises at Washington, threatening to downgrade relations over the Taiwan arms issue.

All the clues point to movement in the power constellation. The focus now is Moscow. We do not know what is really going on in the Kremlin, but it is evident that the long-awaited power struggle for succession to Leonid Brezhnev is building pressures.

The strange period of Soviet power transfer is at hand. At the

moment, rumors from Moscow give special importance to the KGB chief, Yuri Andropov. This may be a deliberate attempt to coalesce opposition or support among non-Soviet Communists and even to elicit some Western response. In any case, it reflects current strains among rival factions roughly identified as the police, the Communist Party apparatus, and the military with their special industrial partners.

If the past is any guide, the Kremlin maneuvers can be taken as something on the level of American primaries, in which interest groups go through confrontation

and coalition before establishing a definite new authority. Even if a new leader were named soon, or a group of leaders, it would probably take a few years before a firm line of command is set.

Foreign relations, whether in terms of dealing with the United States or reopening talks with China, are a factor of the inner struggle and more probably part of the jockeying for position than definite decisions for the future.

Much has been said about the "window of vulnerability," which some claim will expose the United States to special danger in the next few years unless and until it achieves a higher level of nuclear arms. But there is a strong argument to be made that we are approaching a window of opportunity when Kremlin policies are being reviewed and some shifts in direction are possible.

There have been only four leaders in the Soviet Union's 65 years of history, but a certain pattern has developed in the transfer of power. It is during these periods that a degree of retrenchment, of concession becomes possible while the successor concentrates on consolidating his power.

There should be no illusions about how much the West can influence major developments in the Soviet system. It is not only a closed society, it is profoundly self-absorbed. Changes, when they come, are generated from within.

The idea that trade and a network of exchanges with the West could bind the Russians into a set of rules-of-the-game written in Washington has visibly failed to work. Henry Kissinger, who advanced it, no longer urges that approach.

But the idea that isolation, sanctions, pressure from outside can force a sea change in Soviet fears and ambitions has had no more success. It is unlikely to work any better, now that Moscow has great military strength, than it did in the 1920s or right after World War II, when the Russians were weak.

Choices

So it is important to realize that U.S. policies can have at best some marginal effect on the way the Kremlin goes, although the margin is vital for the world. With this in mind, political timing presses for an American position that will create choices for the men battling for ascendancy in the Kremlin.

Major breakthroughs and the only geographical withdrawals of Soviet power, most notably from Austria, came while Nikita Khrushchev was making himself Stalin's successor. There was a period of calm while Brezhnev established a new, frozen regime.

Whatever else it does, the next Kremlin regime will have to break out of this domestic immobility, if only in obedience to the natural law of human mortality and gener-

ation change. That is a time of great risk for a dictatorship, and thus a time when the leaders must desire lessened tensions abroad.

The United States has a chance, in such a period, to seek binding agreements that will reduce the danger of confrontation. There are many reasons why the initiative needs to come from Washington. One is the lack of clear authority in a faction-ridden Kremlin. Another is the urgency of re-establishing for the world and Americans themselves that U.S. power is above all a power for peace.

President Reagan has said the United States is working on a new proposal for strategic arms reduction. Yet his press conference Wednesday did not budge the U.S. position of a big arms buildup and a vague suggestion of mutual restraint. A specific offer must come soon and it must be credible, visibly offering security to both sides, and be presented so as to show a true desire to negotiate.

No doubt this is not the time for a Soviet-U.S. summit. But it should be clear that opening talks is not just a move to stall pacifists while the United States rearms. It was necessary to react to the invasion of Afghanistan and to martial law in Poland. Now it must be shown that the United States still welcomes renewed détente if these real obstacles are eased and the arms race curbed. Washington should signal opportunity for the Kremlin, too.

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Binary Nerve Gas

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — Computer simulations indicate that a nerve gas attack on a civilian population could be as deadly as a nuclear attack. Yet public attention is so focused on the nuclear threat that the danger of chemical arms proliferation goes almost unnoticed.

Two new factors may incite medium and small countries with hostile neighbors to "go chemical." The first factor is the imminent production on an industrial scale of the so-called binary nerve gases. The U.S. government is determined to upgrade its chemical armory, and binary munitions are the core of the program.

The Soviet Union's chemical warfare capability is secret, but NATO officials say the Pentagon is worried by a serious U.S. weakness in chemical weapons compared to the Soviets. The latest military thinking seems to be that a Soviet attack in Europe might use nerve gases from the start.

The effect on NATO defenses could be disastrous. Anyone who has attended the annual NATO maneuvers in Central Europe has been able to see limited instances of defensive action against a local chemical attack; but large units have not as yet been trained in full-scale exercises to test the defensive and retaliatory capacities of the allied armies, which, with the exception of some U.S. and perhaps French forces, are unable even to use these weapons.

This situation has led President Reagan to certify to Congress that resumed production of nerve gas weapons is "essential to the national interest."

Some U.S. military officials maintain that a chemical capability of NATO forces could yield important military results. By obliging Warsaw Pact forces to adopt

full and cumbersome anti-gas protection, NATO troops could substantially diminish the combat efficiency of the attacking armies and so gain precious days or weeks for the arrival of U.S. reinforcements.

Thus, the trend is toward escalation in chemical armament by the two major powers, with mass production of binary weapons. The second factor is that the binaries, a new generation of nerve gases, are particularly suitable for proliferation. They are formed of two chemical compounds, each comparatively easy to produce and with a toxicity only slightly higher than the pesticides commonly used in agriculture. They are loaded separately and do not mix until the shell or rocket has been fired; in a matter of seconds after firing, the mixing of the two components produces the deadly nerve gas.

No international treaty prohibits the manufacture and stockpiling of the two compounds; and no lethal nerve gas has been produced or stored, since the gas does not exist before firing. The appeal is clear for countries that would like to "go nuclear," but still dare not. They can "go chemical" legally.

The specter of a superpower race in chemical weapons is a nightmare for European governments that know Europe is a potential theater for their use. But on one side, Moscow does nothing to reduce Western fears of a Soviet threat. On the other, the dimension of the U.S. chemical weapons program is impressive.

If Congress approves, the program will be fully under way in a few years. There is little time to clear the trend — to stop a race between the major powers, and impose a ban on chemical weapons in the rest of the world.

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A Reshuffled America Is Forgetting Europe

By William Pfaff

LOS ANGELES — The notion has gained near-total acceptance in America that Western Europe has drifted into neutralism, spurred by anti-Americanism and a fear of Soviet military power. This idea can be heard in one form or another, as bitter complaint or troubled question, even from university and think-tank professionals, who ought to know better.

It is ignorance; but it reflects how very distant Europe really is from the United States, and how remote its concerns seem to most Americans. Canadians retain much closer ties to Europe. The broken British link nonetheless accustoms Canadians to think of themselves as in some important way identified with Europe.

That was true in the past for the United States, certainly in the East and the South. Americans were taught that their civilization was integrally related to that of the British Isles and the European Continent. Now this has changed. It has changed most of all in the American West. Asia and Latin America are the visible foreign influences here. California generously illustrates the fact that the United States has become, nonetheless ever, a multicultural country — a development of immense and still largely unexplored significance for a society which just 40 years ago was rigorously North European in values and outlook, practicing de facto, and in the South, de jure racial discrimination. The North European predominance in the American ethnic mixture was the product of 18th- and early 19th-century settlement, perpetuated by the quota system which governed immigration until 1965.

Ambivalent

Japanese-Americans, four decades ago, were still in the concentration camps where they had been sent at the start of the war. The American Navy had room for black men and Asians only in its galleys, or as servants. The Marines were all but fly-white. The U.S. Army kept black men mostly in labor, transport or construction outfits, under white officers. Spanish-speaking citizens, some of them fifth- or sixth-generation Americans, lived separately as farm laborers and domestic servants in the Southwestern United States.

That all of this now has been turned upside down (or at least that all the old, inviolable practices have been tested, challenged, outlawed, and that some effort of restitution is made) is a fantastic credit to American democracy and the American moral sense. But what it has done to the country's old conception of its cultural and political identity, inevitably linked to the policy pursued by government, remains uncertain, as yet inchoate. The present American ambivalence among disparate European, Asian and Latin American influences indicates this.

In which world are today's Americans more comfortable? The

Asian and Latin American influences are more important than the European today because they are direct. Spanish is spoken in Los Angeles as commonly as English. Vietnamese is heard. Koreans now are an important minority.

It is true not only in the West. Miami speaks Spanish (recently Haitian Creole). Manhattan now markedly resembles a Third World city. Around 42d Street and Vanderbilt and Lexington Avenues, where cacophonous street vendors crowd by the noble ruins of Grand Central Terminal, amid a jam of sprung taxis and broken-backed buses, New York City could be Cairo, or old Havana.

Uninterested

It certainly is not Europe. Americans today are not only distant from Europe but puzzled by the problems of Western Europe, the need to defend Europe, and the Soviet role in Europe. They are the victims of strange notions about what the anti-nuclear movement signifies, and of how Europeans perceive the Soviet risk and their own security. Conservatives in the United States are convinced that the West European governments already are hopelessly intimidated by Russia, unwilling to defend themselves. William Safire, the New York Times columnist, asks, "How important would the defense of a neutralist Europe be to the national security of the United States?" His answer: Not very.

He can say this because, like so many others in the United States, he does not know very much about Europe; and, more important, because he is not interested to know. Europe does not seem to have much to do with the things which Americans have on their minds these days. The Soviet Union, El Salvador, Cuba — these preoccupy Americans because they seem to pose threats to the United States. Japan poses an economic and technological threat; Americans grudgingly interest themselves in Japan. But this would instantly lapse if the threat lapsed. Europeans, on the other hand, are not threatening. They merely are allies.

The United States has always been a society wrapped up in its own concerns, and this is intensified today because of the velocity of social change in the country. That change sweeps Americans away from their European origins toward a future no one can yet imagine. The distance already traveled is suggested by what one historian has said of the U.S. Constitution — written by Europeans, Englishmen living overseas, and "based upon the philosophy of Hobbes and the religion of Calvin. It assumes that the natural state of mankind is a state of war, and that the carnal mind is in enmity with God." In Southern California today, Latin, Asian, hedonist, materialist, Californian — that sounds like language not from Europe but from the moon.

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A Nasty Jolt for Republicans

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — It was just a word change, so casual and offhand that it was probably noted by few of the millions watching President Reagan's prime-time press conference Wednesday evening. But for Republican Party candidates, it had an awful clang of doom.

When Reagan was winding up an answer about the recession, he said the signs indicated that "we are bottoming out and I believe we're safe in saying that we think there's going to be an upturn in the second half of the year."

The second half of the year? All through the winter the administration's position has been that recovery would begin in the second quarter of the year. That change of words is freighted with political gloom for Republicans. It is a concession on the part of the always optimistic president that the recession which began last July will last at least a year before it begins to relax its grip on the country. It means that the "tragedy" of which Reagan spoke for the unemployed and for farmers, builders, merchants and small businessmen being pushed to the wall will be prolonged. When voters go to the polls in November, many will still be hurting.

For many more the pain will be a recent searing experience — particularly the jobless. The history of past recessions clearly suggests that rehiring will lag behind the turnaround in sales and production. If the president is right in his forecast, the odds are good that unemployment will be at its peak level during the fall campaign.

Unfortunately, there is no reason to think he is erring on the side of caution. The leading indica-

tors of economic trends were down again in February for the 10th straight month.

What makes it worse for Republicans is that there is now almost nothing that can be done to alter the circumstances they will face in November. Reagan at his press conference ruled out any consideration of emergency measures to stimulate the economy, saying such efforts in the past simply bought short-term relief at the cost of rising inflation. But even if he were inclined to try, the odds would be against any economic medicine being felt in the system before election day.

The only stimulus now in sight is the 10-percent tax cut due July 1. Washington hopes this boost to real income will trigger an upturn in spending that will signal and sustain a turnaround in the economy. Whether the tax cut will overcome the drag of high interest rates is questionable. But even if it works, the recovery will probably be too late to reverse the gloomy prospects for Republicans.

Meanwhile, a Gallup Poll taken in February shows Republicans trailing the opposition in their handling of seven of eight major issues, the lone exception being national defense. Even the success on the inflation front, for which Reagan did some justifiable bragging, does not seem to be working to the benefit of his party. And when it comes to unemployment and the environment, the Republicans are miles in arrears.

No longer is there talk about Republican gains in November. The question is whether the losses can be held below the point that would make Reagan a lame-duck president two years early.

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Letters

First Served

Regarding "The Food Outlook Is Bad in Africa" (IHT, March 26): That one-third of the African peanut crop that is exported for European animal feed could benefit Africans as food. And using so much land to produce soybeans, wheat and corn for animal feed is an incredible waste of expensive protein and available land. Until we stop exploiting the Third World to support our wasteful habits, it will be unable to feed itself because it is too busy feeding our livestock.

JAMIE GIFFORD.
Hamburg.

Spade = Spade

Regarding "Carlos Warns French Government" (IHT, March 6): The front-page report identifies Carlos and two associates as "extremists."

The term implies political respectability, but the story was that a terrorist killer was trying to get two other terrorists out of jail by threatening to murder representatives of the French government.

JONATHAN E. FOX.
Brussels.

Richard Aldington

Hugh Kenner, in his review (IHT, March 25) of Janice Robinson's biography of Hilda Doolittle, dismisses the late Richard Aldington as "an Englishman with literary talents more striking than now." This is a rather meaningless slur, since the heart of that writer's work has been unavailable to the general public for all too long. Indeed, it was suppressed during his lifetime with literary bans and the final ostracism that followed the publication of his meretricious biography of T.E. Lawrence.

Anyone interested can at least read the lively correspondence between Aldington and Lawrence Durrell, "Literary Lifelines," issued last year by Faber. Aldington's "bank-robberly demeanor" is quite the contrary. Aldington in his last letters was still firing fusillades at the dreary little arbiters of literary fashion.

STEVE LAKE.
Munich.

Young Agents

Regarding claims that the American students working in Parliament are spies, methinks the little green monster of envy, so common in Britain, has again raised its ugly head. The students work long hours, present unfamiliar faces in the corridors of power and ask too many questions. My goodness. What is the world coming to?

CONNIE BORKEN-HAGEN.
London.

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Where to Find Europe's Finest Flowers and Gardens

LONDON — This is a partial listing of outstanding gardens in Europe, including some of their festivals and flower shows. The map shows other fine gardens not discussed in the article.

Many of these gardens charge an entrance fee, usually nominal.

Austria

The Austrian Horticultural Fair will take place from Sept. 3 through 6 in Tulln, Baden, a town of gardens and roses south of Vienna, contains the Spa Park (Kurpark) and the Döblinger Park, with its thousands of roses. The Botanischer Garten in Linz displays about 4,000 different flowers and plants from all over the world. The Botanical and Alpine gardens at the University of Innsbruck contains about 1,200 kinds of flowers and specializes in those of the southern region of the Alps.

Belgium

The 32d Begonia Festival will be held this year in Lochrist, outside Ghent, from Aug. 28 to Aug. 30. The gardens of the Chateau de Annevoie are near Namur, 40 miles south of Brussels. They are open from March 28 through Nov. 1 from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. During the summer there is a begonia festival. The Royal Greenhouses at the Palace of Laeken, a suburb of Brussels, are open annually to the public in May. They cover six acres and include more than 300,000 square feet of greenhouses. The gardens of the Hubs House are an example of an urban garden in the center of Antwerp. This classical garden is a restoration based on Rubens' own paintings. The gardens of the Chateau de Bevoert are Belgium's largest, covering 40 acres.

Denmark

Jesperberg Flower Park, northwest of Copenhagen and near the city of Nykøbing, features over 500,000 flowers and plants on 13 acres. Spring, summer and fall flowers, as well as cactus, and one of the largest rose gardens in the country (25,000 roses), along with hot-house and tropical plants are cultivated. Open April 1 to Sept. 20 from 9 a.m. to sundown. Gavne Manor Park, near Naestved, on the island of Zealand, has tulips in May and roses in summer. Open May to mid-August. Lerchenborg Castle Rose Garden is open from June 19 until mid-August. It is on 26 acres and is partly English in style with neat flower beds, and partly English with lawns. It is one of the largest rose gardens in northern Europe, in the baroque style, with 20,000 roses. There are concerts in summer. Juleland Rose Garden, in Aalestrup, on the Jutland Peninsula is open from June until Sept. 30 and has more than 15,000 roses in more than 200 varieties. Open daily from 9 a.m. until sundown. The Royal Danish Horticultural Society is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year with a show in Copenhagen in May.

England

Sissinghurst Castle Garden, near Maidstone

Britain

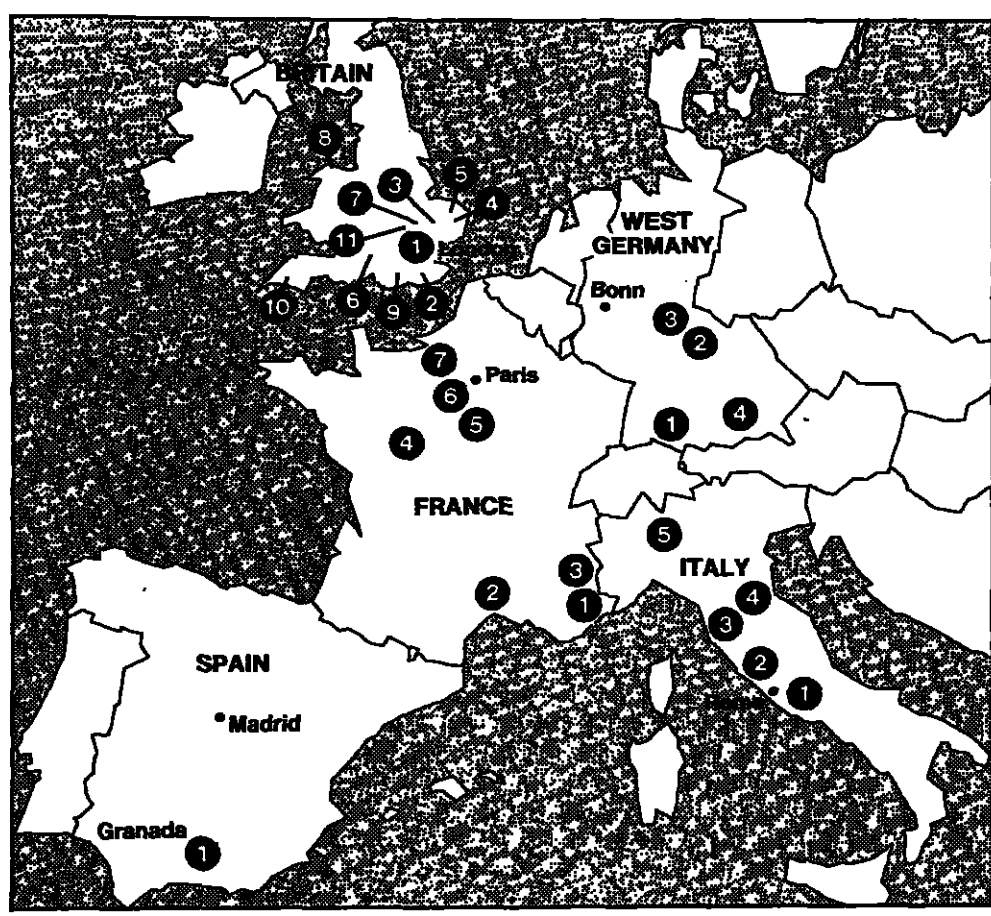
- 1 London and vicinity: Regent's Park, Queen Mary's Rose Garden, Buckingham Palace, Chelsea Flower Show, at Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, Windsor Great Park, Hampton Court, Osterley Park House
- 2 Sissinghurst, near Maidstone, Kent
- 3 Oxburgh Hall, Swaffham (Norfolk)
- 4 Melford Hall, Sudbury (Suffolk)
- 5 Blickling Hall, Aylsham (Norfolk)
- 6 Stourhead (Wiltshire)
- 7 Anglesey Abbey (Cambridgeshire)
- 8 Bodnant (near Colwyn Bay, Wales)
- 9 Wakehurst Place and Petworth House (Sussex)
- 10 Lambrook (Cornwall)
- 11 Botanical Garden, Cambridge

West Germany

- 1 Mainau, an island in Lake Constance
- 2 Würzburg
- 3 Veitshöchheim
- 4 Nymphenburg, Munich

Spain

- 1 The Generalife, the Alhambra (both in Granada)



France

- 1 Menton
- 2 Gard and the village of Anduze
- 3 Col de Lauteret
- 4 Villandry, Loire Valley
- 5 Courance, near Fontainebleau

Italy

- 1 Villa d'Este, Tivoli
- 2 Villa Lante at Bagnaia, near Viterbo
- 3 Villa Reale at Marlia, near Lucca
- 4 Villa Gamberaia in Settignano, near Florence
- 5 Villa Turanto at Pallaia, Lake Maggiore

In Kent, has an herb garden and a spring garden. Tudor buildings and a moat. Open April 1 to Oct. 15, closed Mondays and bank holidays. Tuesday-Friday 1 to 6:30 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, 10 to 6:30. Kew Gardens, officially the Royal Botanic Gardens, are outstanding. The primary purpose of the gardens is the study of the science of botany. Spreading over 300 acres, with greenhouses, they display more than 25,000 plant species and varieties. Open all year, daily at 10 a.m. Closing times vary according to season.

Blickling Hall in Norfolk consists of a large garden and crescent lake with a Jacobean house. There is a fine selection of English roses. Open May 22 to Oct. 1, Monday through Friday 2 to 6 p.m. Hampton Court is

known for its maze and its gardens, best in mid-May. Open April 1 through Sept. 1, 9:30 to 6, Sundays, 11 to 6. The 61st Chelsea Flower Show takes place at the Royal Hospital, May 18 to 21. It spans 22 acres with many exhibits in tents. Admission varies from \$7 to \$12, depending on date and time.

Finland

Tapiola, a suburb of Helsinki, is a small town known as "the garden city" that has at its center many flowers and lawn formations. The blooms are best from June through September. The Finland Garden Show will be held April 16 to 18 in Finlandia Hall on Mannerheimintie, Helsinki's main street. The Botanical Gardens

in Helsinki, known as the University Botanical Gardens, on Unioninkatu 44, are open all year. There are exotic flowers in greenhouses, Finnish flowers and a large rose collection.

France

Giverny and Versailles are both near Paris. At the Giverny gardens, which have been replanted to their original splendor, visitors can enjoy Monet's water garden, formed by a tributary of the Epte. Open daily from 10 to 12 and 2 to 6 from April 1 to Oct. 31. Closed Mondays. The chateau and the gardens at Versailles will be closed this year from May 30 to June 12. There are flower shows in and around Paris, with roses in June and dahlias in Sep-

tember. The Bièves Gardens in Menton in the south feature tropical botanical gardens surrounding the Villa Valrahme. There are also a terraced garden and an olive grove. Outside Menton is the Colomber Garden, 15 acres of Mediterranean vegetation. In the Loire Valley, the gardens of Villandry are open from 9 to 7 all year except December and January.

Italy

Giardino del Semplici, near Florence, is one of the oldest botanical gardens in the world. Open 8:30 to noon, 2:30 to 6 p.m. Villa d'Este, near Tivoli, is a blend of fountains, streams and terraced gardens. Open from 9 a.m. to an hour before sunset. The villa is illuminated from 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 p.m., daily except Mondays, from May to September. Villa Lante, a 16th-century garden in the town of Bagnaia, has five levels of terraced gardens with fountains. Open May to September from 9:30 to 12:30 p.m. and 3:30 to 7 p.m. Villa Nazionale, a Venetian villa built in the mid-18th century, contains a fine garden, open 9 to noon and 3 to 5.

Netherlands

Floriade, the flower show that is staged every 10 years in the southeast quarter of Amsterdam, will be held this year from April 8 through Oct. 10. Castle Twickel, in Delden, is a 17th-century castle garden in the Versailles style, featuring both rock gardens and rose gardens. It is open from April 15 through Oct. 15 on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Keukenhof Park, in Lisse, is the home of an annual flower show that runs from March 26 through May 23 this year. In an area of 70 acres, millions of bulb flowers and flowering shrubbery can be seen.

Norway

The University of Oslo Botanical Gardens are open all year, with hours depending on the season.

Portugal

Monserat Park in Sintra, about 40 minutes by train from Lisbon, has two botanical gardens with 3,000 species of plants and flowers and has dramatic views of the surrounding towns. It is open daily except Tuesday from 9 to 6. The Estufa Fria, Lisbon's Edward VII Park, is surrounded and topped by green lattice work and has small ponds and fountains. Open all year. The Bussaco Forest, located in Bussaco, about 90 miles north of Lisbon on the top of a small mountain, was begun in 1628 and is said to be the most picturesque in the country. It has flowers of all kinds. The Botanical Gardens at the rua Escola Politecnica in Lisbon features subtropical and tropical vegetation, including water lilies. The city's flower market is open every day.

Spain

Aranjuez is a royal residence with a park south of Madrid in the village of Aranjuez.

Several gardens surround the area, the most important of which is called Jardin de la Isla, which is in the French style, and was built in 1746. Open all year from 10 a.m. to sunset. La Granja, the summer royal residence in the north of Madrid, near Segovia, is known as the most beautiful garden in Spain. It is famed for its fountains, and its Versailles-style formality. Retiro Park, with 325 acres, is the largest in Madrid. The park includes the Velazquez and Crystal Palaces. The rose garden and flower beds are best in April and May.

Sweden

In Stockholm Bergsjon Botanical Garden has a park and a conservatory, and is devoted to tropical plants. Open daily March through October from 1 to 4 p.m. The Linnaeus Gardens, open year round, hours depending on season. Norrvalen Gardens, in the town of Bastad in the south, feature floral sanctuaries, a rose garden, a Japanese garden, rhododendrons, a baroque and a romantic garden.

Switzerland

The Brissago Islands in the Italian-speaking section of the country in the south, are in Lake Maggiore. The island has Mediterranean plants as well as plants from South Africa, South America, China, Japan and New Zealand. It is open the year round. The Florale Garden on the Champex Lac display mountain plants of the world and are open May through October. Schyns Plateau, above Interlaken, has wild Swiss mountain plants and flowers and is open mid-June to September. The University of Zurich has a botanical garden (Zollikerstrasse 107) that grows plants from around the world, notably the Schinz collection from southwest Africa and the Daeniker collection from New Caledonia.

West Germany

The Isle of Mainau, in Lake Constance, is privately owned by Prince Bernhard. It is 110 acres in area and is open from April through October. A ferry from Meersburg in Germany, or Constance in Switzerland takes tourists. It features tulips in spring, azaleas in May and more than 1,200 varieties of roses in June. It is best to spend the day. The Royal Gardens at Herrenhausen, on the outskirts of Hannover are English in style, and offer a music and theater festival in summer. There are three distinct gardens and modern greenhouses that display a large variety of orchids. Lüneburg, outside Stuttgart, presents flower shows in spring and summer and concerts in the gardens throughout the summer. It has West Germany's largest baroque palace, open all year. The gardens are open from mid-March through mid-October from 7:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. Pflanzen und Blumen is an area within Hamburg known for its gardens.

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In the Eye of the Economic Storm

by Axel Krause

PARIS — The economies of the Western world are being battered by worsening unemployment, high inflation and growing deficits, while its leaders, divided on how to react, prepare for two major conferences this spring. Sitting at the center of a sophisticated web of data, Sylvia Ostry has the job of providing the West's leaders much of the information and assessments needed at these conferences — first among foreign and finance ministers and then among heads of state.

She occupies the key job of chief economist at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development — the West's main coordinator of economic policies. Operating from a cluttered office at the tightly guarded OECD headquarters building here, Ostry is into her second year running the economics and statistics department, the organization's largest branch, employing 161 persons. One admiring OECD ambassador describes it as "the engine driving this place."

The department is low-keyed in fulfilling its primary mission of assisting the 24 member governments: gathering, processing and assessing a vast quantity of data, most of it classified confidential and stored and processed in a computer near Ostry's office. But much of the material also is eventually published and sells around the world in the form of semi-annual economic outlook reports; studies on individual member countries and subjects ranging from youth unemployment, coal and development assistance to tax evasion. Last year, OECD publications grossed roughly \$2.5 million.

Ostry says "the job is terrific — and important." She adds that, having overcome initial hostility to her as a woman, she has settled into the \$60,000-a-year directorship, a position ranking just behind that of OECD's secretary general and his two deputies. According to most insiders, the job perfectly fits her and the career pattern she has pursued since she earned a doctorate in economics from McGill University in Montreal 28 years ago.

"Sylvia did have a rough time here at first — a lot of the bureaucracy and delegations had never before come across a hard-driving, supercompetent woman in their own field," says an OECD ambassador. The agency reports that 17 percent of its 472 professional staff employees are female, out of a total workforce of 1,800. "A very modest record compared to most other international agencies," the ambassador adds.

"I never think about it, although I realized that at the time, my being a woman bothered some people a great deal, particularly in the bureaucracy," Ostry says, "and it was draining on me in the beginning." She notes that she encountered comparable resistance a decade ago after taking over as head of the Canadian government's statistical service, a sprawling, nationwide bureaucracy employing roughly 6,000 persons.

"It was their problem, not mine... anyway. I survived," she comments.



Sylvia Ostry, OECD chief economist.

Reflecting on her present assignment, Ostry says that "for years, I did it for the Canadian government and now I'm doing the same thing only in an international setting — namely planning, organizing and managing economic data for policymakers. This job of presenting alternatives is terribly stimulating."

Among her main accomplishments at OECD, Ostry says, has been integrating work done in the economics department with those of other departments in such fields of social and manpower problems, development assistance and taxation. "Being horizontally oriented is terribly important in economics, since it helps getting a better analytical backing for future policies," she says.

The Paris job is something of a comedown from her lifestyle in Canada and previous position in the government of her longtime friend, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, whom she served as chairman of Canada's economic council and deputy minister for consumer and corporate affairs. Some Canadian observers say that during the period covered by the jobs — 1975 to 1979 — she ranked as the most powerful woman in Ottawa.

With her husband, Bernard, also a deputy minister in the federal government, Ostry made a big splash in the news media and in Ottawa's social circles. "There had never been a double act like them in the public service," wrote Saturday Night magazine, a Canadian monthly. "If a newspaper or magazine did a piece on how Ottawa entertains, the Ostrys would be in it... People who were invited to

their parties and did not come were stricken from the list — Ostrysized."

When the OECD job came up at the end of 1979, her husband insisted she take it. But there also was a catch: In his next job, she would follow him.

"Bernard said I'd always regret saying no, so I accepted the OECD offer," she recalls. Then "he got a job here as a roving ambassador for the Canadian government, which was fun while he was here." But late last fall, he returned to Canada as deputy minister of industry and tourism in the Ontario provincial government. She is planning to honor their agreement and return to Canada when her contract expires at the end of this year.

"We see each other twice a month, but I simply am not prepared to live apart from my husband on a permanent basis," she says, adding that by the summer, she will have to choose what to do next from among several options, including returning to the Canadian government.

"I am a pragmatic liberal, with a small 'l,'" she says, thus sidestepping any political linkage with Trudeau's Liberal Party, although as she readily concedes: "I have been clearly identified with Trudeau in Canada and there is no denying that I have known him for years."

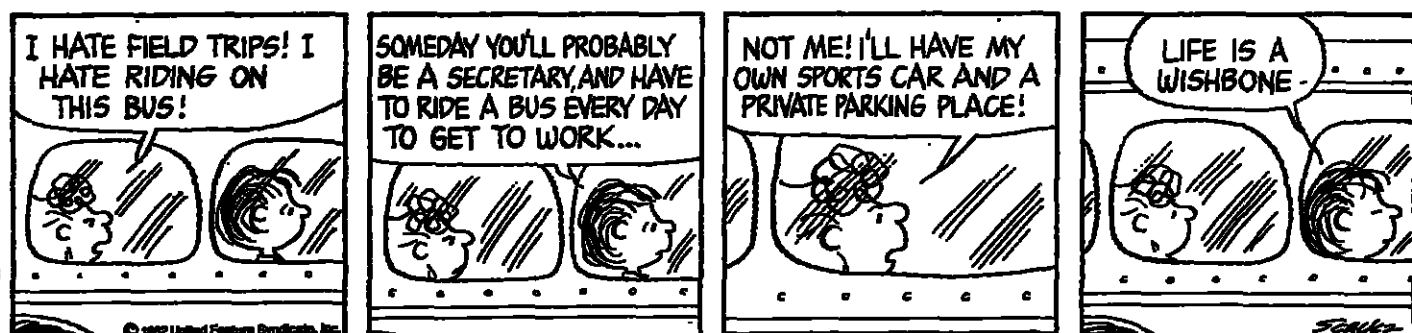
Meanwhile, she is keeping up her hectic pace — arriving at her office just before 8:30 a.m. and spending a 14-hour day there. Then there is travel. Last weekend, for example, Ostry went to Washington for consultations with U.S. and economic planners from other member nations to prepare for next month's OECD annual meeting of foreign and finance ministers in Paris.

Most of the economic policy statements being prepared for the May 10-11 meetings will also be incorporated into the communiqué for approval at the economic summit meeting June 3-6 in Versailles. "We do not expect to come up with definitive answers, but scenarios we are presently working on may help forecast alternative strategies," Ostry explains.

"The OECD scenarios in June always provide the guts of what gets decided at the economic summits," says a senior U.S. official involved in planning both meetings. "The work of Sylvia and her department is absolutely crucial."

Ostry also has her critics. Some OECD officials consider her approach too detailed, too research-oriented and somewhat weak on specific policy orientations. "She is always digging deeper into the details and the broader implications of economic policy, whereas some governments want clearer-cut answers, or approaches," says one senior official. "This is not the way she does things."

"Sylvia is the problem-raiser, the analyst, who looks for the complexities," says still another ambassador somewhat critically.



Wishing Yourself All the Best

OAKLAND, Calif. — The young woman sitting in a workshop with 23 other people passed around the latest Mercedes-Benz catalog, pointed at a 300SD Turbodiesel model in chocolate brown, priced at \$38,000, and said loudly, "That's the one I want to manifest right now."

Manifesting is the notion that a person can acquire a new car, wealth, a new relationship — anything — simply by wishing for it. The theory is one of 13 taught at Wingsong, a therapy business founded here two years ago by Lisa de Longchamps.

She asserts that she has successfully sold to "thousands upon thousands" of people what she calls her "divine plan of opulence," which was communicated to her, she says, "through channelings from my divine guides."

The divine plan, which costs \$815 and consists of four one-day or two-day workshops, represents a new movement on the far fringes of therapy in the San Francisco Bay area, where a dazzling array of techniques on how to become assertive, rich and happy are available. (Wingsong also offers a two-day workshop on relationships for \$275; workshops are taught how to attract "their inner twin flames.")

De Longchamps says she had a degree in humanistic psychology and worked in real estate before she founded Wingsong. She adds that she thought of the divine plan of opulence when she was riding on a bus and heard voices that told her to spend a year in silence and seclusion.

In that year, which she spent in Los Angeles, the voices instructed her in the teachings of the divine plan, which she wrote down and now reads to her students in a high, tremulous

voice. "Manifesting is simply making real in your experience all your superficial needs," she says. "Once people get past their superficial desires, everyone wants the same thing, an end to grievance and separation in their world."

She declines to discuss Wingsong's profits but asserts she gives away 85 to 95 percent of her income.

"Most of us have been brought up to believe that money is evil and the rich are wicked," says Lisa Jackson, a protégé of de Longchamps. "Manifesting is about getting rid of all that junk in our consciousness so that we can join the rich."

Howard Levy, an executive officer of the state psychology examining committee, which has licensed 5,600 psychologists in California, says he is concerned about the number of unlicensed people who run therapy groups. In California a person can legally run a group without a license unless he calls himself a psychologist.

"Many of these groups consist of a number of people sitting in a room talking," Levy says. "Where does conversation stop and psychotherapy begin? The line is extremely hazy."

Richard Michaels, assistant district attorney of Alameda County, who is in the consumer fraud division of the prosecutor's office, says his department does not normally take a position on philosophical, religious or therapy groups. He adds, "We are not very sympathetic to well-heeled individuals who, due to their own greed, pay money for something that any rational individual would be totally impossible to attain."

He did not specifically mention another therapy organization, the Prosperity System,

based in Washington, which recently visited San Francisco to offer, for \$75, a daylong workshop on how to become rich. One of the techniques taught by Charles Stinson and Jeff Blake, who jointly founded the group and run it, is a game in which participants throw crumpled \$10 bills at each other.

"The purpose of this game is to teach people that as money goes out, it also comes back," says Blake, who also runs a real estate business. He adds that the workshop is intended to teach people that prosperity is a natural condition. "There is so much money in the world that you can take as much of it as you want and it doesn't matter," Blake tells his class of 23.

Pamela Layng, a spokesman for the Prosperity System, estimates that at least 700 people have taken the training in Haiti and California. "They don't resist as much in California as they do in the East Coast," she says. "Easterner have a lack of trust in self-actualization."

At Wingsong, an administrator, Bill Heath, explains why some courses cost \$815: "People only allow themselves to take things for free value. We have given workshops as gifts, but it's not worth it. When it's given to them, people don't consider it as being of value."

Few Wingsong participants believe they are overcharged. "The cost of the classes doesn't matter to me at all — I would spend my last dime on them," says Toby Clark, 44 years old and a Wingsong participant since February.

Clark, who has been through eight "rebirthing" and 14 enlightenment "intensives," adds, "Life is just a workshop."

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Bit by Bit, Andalusia Rebuilds Its Past

by Mark Williams

CORDOBA, Spain — A few historians and craftsmen here are slowly piecing together the world's biggest jigsaw puzzle, dating to the time, 1,000 years ago, when the Cordoban caliphate in southern Spain was the western world's greatest power. During the apogee of Arab splendor, this region of Andalusia led Europe in science, literature, philosophy and the arts; Cordoba itself had a library of 400,000 volumes for its million residents.

During the 10th century the caliphs built Medina Azahara (Madinat az-Zahra), "City of the Flower," as an administrative center and royal palace a few miles from Cordoba. After only 50 years, enemy armies razed the palace and sent it sliding into 9 centuries of oblivion.

Ruins of the old palatial grounds clutch the southern slope of the Sierra de Cordoba, which forms a natural canopy from the north winds sweeping in from Castile. With plentiful local springs, this was a natural spot to build and was probably occupied as far back as Roman times. Yet today visitors to Medina Azahara must possess a vivid imagination if they hope to recall the magnificence that awed ancient travelers.

According to Arab historians, when one of the Caliph Abd-er-Rahman's concubines died she left him a fortune. His favorite wife at the time, the willowy Zahara, proposed that the money be used to build a royal pleasure palace and seat of power. The caliph liked the idea and in 936 commissioned the court architect, Maslama ben Abdallah, to begin work. For the next 25 years, tens of thousands of workers sweated over

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AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11) — April 6: Vienna Philharmonic conductor Claudio Abbado, tenor Peter Kelen (Stravinsky, Berlioz).
*Musikverein (tel: 65.81.00) — April 3: Robert Holl, song recital, Konrad Richter piano (Schubert). April 3-4: Tonkünstlerorchester, Miliades Caridis conductor (Haydn, Rossini). April 4: Vienna Philharmonic, Claudio Abbado conductor (Stravinsky, Berlioz). April 7: Regina Smendzianka piano (Brahms, Chopin).
*Schauspielhaus (tel: 34.01.01) — April 3: "Plaf" (Gerni).
*Staatstheater (tel: 5324/2655) — April 4: "Farsfall" April 6: "La Bohème" April 8: "The Music Flute" — April 4: "Die Fledermaus" April 5: "Kiss Me Kate" April 6, 8: "La Vie Parisienne."

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Center (tel: 625.87.95) — April 3: London Symphony Orchestra (Bernstein, Gershwin). April 5: Polish Chamber Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin violin (Handel, Vivaldi). April 6: Stephen Bishop-Kevacech piano (Beethoven). To June 20: "Aftermath: France, New Images of Man 1945-54."
*Dorset Theatre (tel: 580.95.62) — Welsh National Opera April 5: "La Forza del Destino" April 6: "The Bartered Bride" April 7: "P. P. P." April 8: "Fidelio."
*The Haywards Gallery — To June 13: "In The Image of Man," Indian art.
*London Concert — April 3, 6: "La Bohème" April 7: "Mary Stuart" April 8: "Madam Butterfly."
*Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — April 3: Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Scriabin, Liszt). April 4: The Rucka Orchestra, Hon. Kangas director (Mozart, Mendelssohn). April 5: Elizabeth Zayas-Widner piano (Schubert, Chopin). April 6: London Chamber Society, English Chamber Orchestra, Nicholas Cleobury conductor (Bach).
*Royal Opera House (tel: 240.12.00) —

Sharps and Flats

JAZZ, ROCK AND POP

BORDEAUX, Entrepot, Laine — April 7: Jazz Connection. Trio Magnoni and Anthony Braxton. April 8: D.B.A. Doudou Gouirand quartet and Charles Tolliver quartet. April 9: Cleo Gronah, François Faure quartet and the Jazz Forum.
LONDON, The Canteen (tel: 405.65.98) — April 8-10: Eddie (Lockjaw) Davis.
*Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95) — April 4: The Spinners.
*Odeon Hammersmith (tel: 748.40.81) — April 7: Elkie Brooks.
*Wimbledon Theatre (tel: 946.52.11) — April 7: Folk Festival.

PARIS, Pavillon Gabriel

April 4: Wilson Pickett, Eddy Floyd, Perry Sledge and Sam and Dave.
*New Morning (tel: 523.51.41) — April 2-3: Mingus Dynasty. April 6-7: Dexter Gordon Quartet. April 8-14: Milt Jackson quartet.
*Bobino (tel: 322.74.84) — April 7-8: LaVelle.
*La Belle Époque (tel: 296.33.33) — Every night: Nancy Holloway and Jose Villamor.
*Hotel Meridien (tel: 758.12.30) — Every night through April 10: Claire Frazer.
VIENNA, Club Jazzland (tel: 63.25.75) — April 7-10: Dick Wellstood.

*Théâtre de la Ville (tel: 372.22.77) — April 3: Murray Louis Dance Company.

ITALY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.62.53) — April 5-6: Philharmonia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor. April 7-9: Orchestra e Coro del Maggio, Neville Martin conductor, Margherita Marshall soprano (Mozart).
MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26) — April 5: Philharmonia Orchestra, Riccardo Muti conductor (Schumann, Elgar). April 8: "Ariadne" April 9: "L'italiana in Algeri."
VENICE, Gran Teatro — April 3-4, 6: "Madam Butterfly" April 4, 6, 7, 8: "Caroline" Caroline Dance Theatre. April 8-9: Piccola Symphonica, Sirio Piovesan conductor (Haydn).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Iino Hall (tel: 591.45.66) — April 5: Motoko Kinebuchi piano (Mozart, Bartók).
*National Museum of Modern Art (tel: 214.25.61) — To May 9: "Manjiro Sakamoto (1882-1969)," 140 oils.
*Tokyo Bunka Kaikan Small Hall (tel: 501.56.38/9) — April 5: Alexis Weissenberg piano (Bach). April 6: Shuzo Nishino contrabass, Makio Shimomura piano (Mozart, Miyagi).

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45) — April 3: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Lawrence Foster conductor, Bella Davidovich piano (Gershwin, Ravel). April 4: André-Michel Schub piano (Debussy, Liszt). April 6: Macek, Jere viola, Jean Klinsky piano (Beethoven, Brahms). April 8-9: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Anton Kjerfve conductor, Martin Kietmann soloist (Bach).
*Sadasschouwburg (tel: 25.57.54) — National Ballet. April 9: "Les Sylphides/Grosse Fuge/5 Short Stories."
*Rijkstheater — To May 9: Japanese prints of Hokusai and his school.
BREDA, Turfschip — To April 12: Art and Antiques fair.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum — To June 20: "Aspects of Italian Art Now: 1982 Exon International Exhibition."
*International Center of Photography — To May 9: "Paris/Magnum: Photographs 1935-1981."
*Museum of Modern Art — To June 20: "Robert Rauschenberg."
*Photography Gallery (tel: 737.60.66) — To April 17: "Photomontage, 1919-1939."

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49) — April 3: "Don Carlos," April 4: "Parsifal," April 5: "The Masked Ball," April 6: "The Barber of Seville," April 8: "The Bartered Bride," April 9: "Kurtzweilendamm" (tel: 881.24.80) — To April 30: "The Last Chapter" (Neil Simon).
*Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51) — April 3: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Oskar Kamm conductor (Mendelssohn, Beethoven). April 8-9: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Hans Hildorf conductor (Bach).
COLOGNE, Kunsthalle — To April 25: "Roy Lichtenstein."
*Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81) — April 3, 6: "Martha," April 4, 8: "The Barber of Seville," April 7: "The Flying Dutchman," April 9: "Idomeneo."
FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel: 13.40.00) — April 6: Silvia Glickman piano, James Ostryan oboe (Hopkins, Paganini). April 9: Bach recital, Enoch zu Guttenberg conductor.
*Oper Frankfurt (tel: 256.25.29) — April 5: "Madama Butterfly," April 7: "Tosca," April 8: "Aida," April 9: "Tannhäuser."
HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 35.15.55) — April 3: "Don Carlos," April 4: "La Bohème," April 5: "Ariadne auf Naxos," April 6: "Albert Herring," April 8: "Don Carlos," April 9: "Parsifal."
MÜNCHEN, Bayerische Staatsoper (tel: 22.13.16) — April 3: "Aida," April 4: "Parsifal," April 5: "Rusalka," April 7: "Feuersnot."



Street scene, with bakery, in Graz.

Teatime in Graz: a Ritual Pleasure

by Carol Mann

GRAZ, Austria — Teatime at Zaffa's, the most exclusive of Graz's distinguished Konditoreien. The princely odor of freshly ground coffee mingled with the sweetness of the cream cakes on brazen display, at once solemn and lascivious like incense at mass in a Styrian baroque cathedral.

Women sit in twos and threes around small tables, sedate in their huge fur hats. Delicately, carnivorously, they devour a chunk of today's torte, a blast of chocolate and mocha, and exchange gossip in undertones still reeking of kirsch.

While it is possible to partake of the alternatives at Zaffa's at one third the calories and much of the deliciousness, those who worry about their figures prefer to pop saccharine in

their coffee and order, for example, just one single penicillin portion of chestnut cream cake — chestnut vermicelli cascading over a butterscotch whipped cream. Then they leave the teatime with studied nonchalance, cradling a cardboard box "for the children."

The Konditorei or teatime — principally but not solely incarnated by Zaffa, Surehly and Leinich — is a revered institution in the Styrian capital to which, it seems, every single one of its 300,000 inhabitants pays homage. The Graz Konditorei exudes a sense of chocolate sinning, of respite from austere adult preoccupations. Intrigues may begin at the Café Nordstern, but they blossom at Surehly's, that whipped-cream Eden where the tree of knowledge is made of marzipan and the serpent boasts hazelnut scales.

The success of Austrian patisserie lies, perhaps, in its close connection to its surroundings. Whipped cream is as much an environ-

mental factor as heavy snow and it is impossible not to think of wintry landscapes when sampling one of those cream-capped chocolate sponge buns, cut out like a ski slope. How not to admire the piety of the Konditorei offerings when scanning the baroque angels and cherubs that scuttle across every Austrian altarpiece, as light as puff pastry, at once voluptuous and airy as gilded medallions.

Once this connection has been made, sightseeing becomes a far more delicious pastime. Konditoreien and bakeries have a way of sliding along the medieval streets of Graz; the main cathedral leads to a 16th-century bakery decorated in full Renaissance splendor, and the museums point the way to Esterházy Tor and Muri Strudel just around the corner. With baroque profusion, the fresh cream delicacies render honor to the bulbous church domes, and the pious inhabitants of Graz venerate both.

Mush Ado About Polenta

by Craig Claiborne with Pierre Franey

NEW YORK — It is curious that polenta, a form of cornmeal mush, is so little known and prepared — a polenta, a ooze for polenta, properly made, is one of the glories of Italian homes and restaurants, with scores of delectable uses.

Polenta can be served piping hot the moment it is taken from the stove (the cooking time, depending on the volume of cornmeal and water, ranges from about 20 to 45 minutes), or it can be chilled, cut into various shapes, sprinkled with butter and cheese and baked for a sumptuous side dish. It is also delicious when topped with Gorgonzola cheese and baked.

Polenta is a classic accompaniment for game dishes — particularly those served with sauces, foods such as quail, pheasant, venison and rabbit. It goes, in fact, with almost all savory sauces, including brown, marinara or tomato. Eduardo Giurici, a native of Trieste and chef-proprietor of the Casa Albana restaurant in Amagansett, Long Island, recently visited our kitchen to demonstrate how polenta is made. He prepared the dish to go with chicken cacciatore as a side dish.

POLENTA

2 cups coarse cornmeal, preferably Italian
8 1/2 cups water
Salt, if desired
1 tablespoon olive oil

1. Measure the cornmeal and set aside.
2. Put the water in a heavy casserole and bring to a full, rolling boil over high heat. Add salt to taste.
3. Start stirring vigorously with a wire whisk. Gradually add the cornmeal in a thin, steady stream. One must stir rapidly as the meal is added to prevent lumping. Stir constantly for

at least five minutes, covering the inside of the casserole, bottom and sides, to blend well and prevent lumping.

4. At the end of five minutes, turn the heat to moderately low and continue cooking, stirring quite often with a heavy wooden spoon all around the bottom and sides.

5. At the end of 15 or 20 minutes, a light crust will start to form on the bottom of the casserole. Add the olive oil and continue stirring. For this quantity of cornmeal, the total cooking time should be about 20 minutes. The cooking time, depending on the quantity of cornmeal and water, might take up to 45 minutes.

6. To "unmold" quickly, invert the casserole on top of a clean, flat surface. Traditionally, Italian cooks use a string to cut the polenta into serving portions. Hold a string taut at both ends and slip it carefully under the bed of polenta, holding the string close against the flat surface. Force the string under the polenta to a distance of one to two inches. Bring it up quickly to make a long slice. Repeat, pushing the string farther away from you and bringing it up to make a second long slice. Repeat. Now, turn the string and repeat slicing in the other direction.

7. Serve hot with any of various savory stews. Or chill the polenta and bake it later with cheese on top.

Yield: About six to 10 servings.

CHICKEN CACCIATORE

1 2 1/2-to-3-pound chicken, cut into serving pieces
3 tablespoons finely chopped onion
1/4 cup flour
1/2 cup butter
2 teaspoons finely minced garlic
Salt, if desired
Freshly ground pepper
1/4 cup dry white wine
1 1/2 cups chicken broth

1. Crush the tomatoes with the hands, or put them in a food processor.
2. Heat the oil in a skillet and add the garlic. Cook, stirring, until lightly browned.
3. Add the wine and cook until it is evaporated. Add the tomatoes, oregano, salt and pepper to taste. Cook about 15 minutes.

Yield: About four cups.

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Bit by Bit, a Palace Rises

Continued from page 5W

the huge project. Hundreds of loads of building materials, including marble columns brought from Tunis and Constantinople, were delivered each day.

Although Arab chroniclers were known to exaggerate, their descriptions of Medina Azahara are astounding. A palatial city of more than 25,000 people covered the entire hillside. The caliph's rooms alone, numbering in the hundreds, used 4,300 marble columns and tons of the finest building materials: mosaic tiles, ivory, cedar and ebony.

The Arabs carpeted the hillside with fig, almond and citrus trees and inside the palatial walls luxuriant gardens of cypress lanes and cascading water exploded with the scent of laurel, jasmine and rose. The caliph kept an impressive aviary filled with exotic birds and a zoo with animals from every corner of the known world. It was said that the royal ponds were so enormous that the fish consumed 800 loaves of bread each day.

The surrounding hills were always well-stocked with game for hunting. The area round the palace developed into a town in its own right, with a 10-mile-long aqueduct bringing water from the mountains. Public baths proliferated and an advanced sanitary system piped sewage underground to the Guadalquivir River. The royal mint coined money, and superb fabrics for tapestries and garments were sewn with gold and silver thread. Hundreds of souls formed a teeming outdoor market.

In 1009, a succession crisis divided the royal family and a year later savage Berber cavalry from Morocco were unleashed to settle the affair. As their own ascetic sensibilities were offended by the opulence of Medina Azahara, they razed it, wiping out any memory of the palatial city for hundreds of years. Except for the Great Mosque and the ruins of this palace, the splendors of Cordoba vanished.

It was not until 1910 that formal excavation of the palace began, 900 years after its destruction. Plots of land were purchased piecemeal, as no one knew for sure how far construction had extended. Bare outlines of walls and floors gradually began to appear. Chipped stone and plaster fragments were unearthed, sorted and piled up for restoration.

Archaeologists say that the Berbers were so intent on destroying the palace that they actually used hammers to smash into bits anything breakable. Thus an average of 70 fragments must be pieced together to reconstruct a square meter of surface.

substantial portions of Medina Azahara have been restored. Work has focused on important sections of the palace, like the Salon Real, where royal visitors stayed and the caliph's council met. Just outside are baths where ministers purified themselves before meetings. Here an array of scribes copied official decrees, which were then sent as far as Russia and China. The intense diplomatic life saw a steady stream of foreign missions to the caliph and the ensuing ceremonial pomp.

From the Salon Real the visitor passes into the grand reception room, where court notables once awaited important ambassadors. Special guards — wearing chain-mail armor, Sicilian-style helmets and golden belts, and wielding jewel-encrusted swords — stood watch, while musicians and dancing girls performed.

From here special guests proceeded to the throne room (not yet excavated) to meet the caliph and his court, who sat on divans of ivory and ebony studded with gold and precious stones. For added effect, a pearl reputedly the size of a dove's egg, a gift from the Byzantine emperor, hung from a ceiling of delicately carved cedar. Perhaps the guests would be shown the caliph's priceless collection of jewels, the finest in the western world.

As visitors walk through the palace today, guides describe the sumptuous decor that once graced these rooms. Most of the white marble floors and carved ceilings are gone forever, but many elegant marble columns have been restored. Workmen are now piecing bits of stucco and stone into the walls and replacing horseshoe arches and pillars.

"After about three or four years workers become skilled artisans, just as good as the original," explains Rafael Manzano, a professor from the University of Seville who is in charge of rebuilding Medina Azahara. "The Salon Real is being restored to the highest quality, but the other rooms cannot receive the same attention. We cannot possibly hope to entirely recreate the original structure, as was done at the Alhambra. Authentic remnants are in short supply and we don't want to build a false palace with new materials only. The chief object is to respect Medina Azahara as a historic monument."

Manzano and his team worry most about making sure the scattered fragments end up in the right place. It's like repairing a watch: If no pieces are left over it's probably right. The complexity and huge costs of restoring the palace make it the work of generations. Finance comes from Spain's Ministry of Culture, which recently granted about \$350,000 for new work.

"Even in ruins it's a beautiful monument," says Manzano. "But increased restoration costs mean that if we don't make an effort now, perhaps we never will."

Impressionism With an American Accent

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — America's relationship to the arts was long unusual because of a number of conflicting currents of ideas and social circumstances. There was a Puritan heritage that, on the whole, considered art an ethically dubious entity; then there was the populist trend that, roughly speaking, considered it a sissy pastime of the idle classes.

When art finally did make its appearance on a larger scale in American society, it was often viewed as a prerogative of the wealthy who wanted to do things the way wealthy people in Europe were doing them. American art consequently did not really have popular roots, and its development tended to mark a division between the country's deeper reality and those who actually enjoyed it — or, in the other half's view, wished to appear socially acceptable according to standards that America, in its principles, rejected.

This situation is not too difficult to perceive in the exhibition of American Impressionists at the Petit Palais to May 30. American art in the 19th century was still dependent on criteria and inventions that originated in Europe.

Christian Dotremont, the Belgian poet and painter, once observed that standards of the French language are fixed in France, so that if a Belgian makes an innovation it is only bad French, whereas if French usage consecrates an innovation, then the Belgians who go on using the older and proper form are in fact speaking improperly. The American artist of the 19th century was in a similar situation regarding European art and even the landscape artists who painted the grandeur of nature on the American continent were still working in a spirit imported from the Old World.

This is also true of such Impressionists as William Merritt Chase (1849-1916), Childre Hassam (1859-1935), Maurice Prendergast (1859-1924) or Theodore Robinson (1852-1896), but the import of their work appears quite different from that of the French Impressionists, simply because it was received in different social and historical circumstances.

Viewed in Paris today, their work can appear on the whole not so strong as that of the originators of the movement, sometimes like fainter copies of something that was stated with more urgency by someone else. And then again one can come upon a painting that is alive and fresh (certain paintings by Frieseke, for instance, or Prendergast's "Watching the Boats") in which something of the vitality of the moment (even if it is a subdued vitality) is caught and communicated.

Equally striking is the difference between those artists who studied in France and then returned to America, and those who, like Mary Cassatt or John Singer Sargent, remained in Europe throughout their lives. Both of these have an ease and authority that appears superior to that of their compatriots in the same show.

Sargent was, of course, a society portraitist — and rightly so, for he had a singular eye for the theater of society. But he also painted for his pleasure, and a set of watercolors shown at the Petit Palais, while not exactly "impressionistic," are of real interest precisely for that reason. Sargent had his own idiom even when he was impressed by Monet's technique.



Detail from Mary Cassatt's "Young Woman in Black" (1883).

One might conclude, from such an observation, that the European cultural soil at that time contained nutritive elements, a spiritual compost, that favored harder growths. The American Impressionists who returned to their own country were by no means rejected or misunderstood by the enlightened patrons of the day. Quite the opposite was true and they were well received and listened to. But in a sense, they had to provide their own compost.

Even more significantly, one may suppose, they identified with the cultural context to which they returned, and consequently with the unstated premises according to which art was to be considered acceptable and relevant.

In his short foreword to the catalog, S. Dillon Ripley interestingly describes their essential traits as "idealism in subject matter and vision, and naturalism in style and technique." He goes on to refer to their origins, most of them coming from puritan New England stock, which contributed to "their natural reserve and their distaste for any excess." This is, of course, quite different from the sensuality of a Monet, say, or the uncalculated provocations of a Manet, and it marks the limits within which the artists themselves had to come to terms.

Finally, the appearance of Impressionism in America could only have a different meaning from its appearance in France because it was a response to a different situation. French Impressionism was one more step away from the compositional academic art, its literary subject matter and taste for historical paths, and so a step nearer to nature as subject of art.

In America, where the treatment of nature had been principally an admiring synthesis of

the grandiose scenery of a world untamed, Impressionism was rather a step away from nature. The real subject became man's tempering and "civilizing" effect on nature itself, or at the very least, if "nature" was the subject, then it was a mild and friendly world, only a leisurely walk away from home.

Perhaps the strongest contrast one can imagine is that which separates this gentle, Arcadian vision of America from the brutal and befouled cities of today. It could almost make one forget that the country could be brutal enough in those days too, and the Ashcan School, which came in the wake of the Impressionist Group of Ten, would turn away from the leisurely optimism of its predecessors to paint the neglected aspects of life.

The 13 artists represented in the Paris show, which totals 80 works, are by no means a homogeneous group. There is the curious work of Thomas Wilmer Dewing, which more than anything is Symbolist in approach, not only in the morphology of his women but also in his use of garlands, lilies and lutes. There is Theodore Robinson, who formed a friendship with Monet and often used photographs as a point of departure for his work. And there is Prendergast, who, in many ways, appears the most original of the artists who returned to America after his years in Paris.

Eight of these 13 artists lived on into the 1920s and '30s; Dewing died in 1938, Frieseke and Lawson in 1939. One cannot help thinking of the speed with which history raced by them, and all the things that came into being while they pursued their craft in an idiom that was 70 years old when the last of them died.

Another Lesson in Reserve Pricing

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — Sotheby's suffered its worst setback in years this week as a much-advertised group of "highly important 20th-century paintings" floundered pitifully. When the hammer fell on the last of 49 lots, 72.3 percent of the paintings in value had failed to find buyers.

Sotheby's showing illustrates the dangerous situation discussed here before. Eager to get a bigger share of an ever-dwindling cake — important works of art — auction houses give in all too easily to pressure from ambitious vendors and accept phenomenal reserve prices. This is a thinly disguised way of forcing prices up, but there comes a point when exasperated buyers refuse to play into the hands of speculators.

They did at the Tuesday sale, despite the fabulous quality of a few paintings. Included in the sale was one of the most important paintings by Wassily Kandinsky offered on the market in the last quarter of a century. The "Unannounced Impressionism" painted in 1914 was inexcusably sold off by the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in 1964. This abstract stylization of a landscape is considered a key work in the history of abstractionism.

This no doubt explains the determination of a dealer believed to be acting on behalf of Ronald Lauder, the son of Estee Lauder, to get it. He went up to £1.25 million (\$2.23 million) — a fantastic figure. But, as the auctioneer called out £1.3 million, the dealer, Serge Sabarsky, gave up. The painting was stranded after having just missed setting a world record for a Kandinsky at a remarkable level.

This suggests a staggering reserve price. A leading Swiss dealer assured me that minutes before the sale the owner came up to him, saying he would be willing to part with the Kandinsky for \$3.8 million, or £1.7 million. To try to force through a sale at such a figure is like playing Russian roulette. Now that the attempt has failed and gone on record as such, the work will be less saleable for a while.

Yet, on another occasion that sort of gamble came off. Piet Mondrian's "Composition in Gray-Blue," both Cubist and abstract, was painted in late 1912 or early 1913. Like the Kandinsky, it is a landmark in the history of 20th-century abstractionism and went up to £660,000, a gigantic figure that includes the buyer's premium. On a lesser scale, the miracle repeated itself concerning Kees Van Dongen's painting of a woman in transparent clothes standing in a swaying posture against a background in red and black. Painted around 1911, it is probably Van Dongen's best portrait; at £337,770, it set yet another world record.

Unfortunately, in this order to justify Sotheby's gamble there should have been many more such miracles. Instead there were spectacular failures, tumbling one after the other.

Of the two Georges Braque oils offered, one dated 1908 and titled "Arbres et Viaduc à l'Escale" is a great painting. Done in shades of turquoise-green and warm ochres, it is still very much in a Cézanne-like mood despite its bold adherence to Cubism. It was bought in at £450,000 — again pointing to an overambitious reserve figure. Perhaps it might have fetched that price in another context. The same applies to many lesser paintings such as Robert Delaunay's "Tour Eiffel aux Rideaux," bought in at £58,000. But the trouble is too many professionals remembered having seen it last June at Sotheby's, where it was bought in at £75,000.

In fact those attending remembered far too many paintings that failed to make it at auctions in the recent past. There was Ferdinand Hodler's "Danseuse du Bar," which was bought in at Christie's on Dec. 1, 1980 at £90,000; this time the bidding stopped at £40,000. There was also Alexej Jawlensky's "Woman in a White Turban," which failed to find a buyer at £30,000 on Dec. 3, 1980 at Sotheby's; this time it went back to its owner at £65,000. And so on.

All told, 12 out of 49 lots had been offered at previous auctions. More paintings had been dangled in front of top dealers' eyes by the owner, Marcus Mizzi (whose identity had not been disclosed by Sotheby's), so that, to professionals, the feeling of déjà vu was sickening.

In short, circumstances were set for a disastrous sale. When pressed with questions, members of Sotheby's Department of Impressionist and 20th-Century Masters conceded that it was a gamble. The idea was that, as D-Day came nearer, the owner, possibly mollified by the sight of the beautiful color catalog of his forthcoming sale and cowed at the idea of the outlay involved, "would see reason" and lower his reserve prices. If

my information is correct, the exact reverse happened — some were raised at the 11th hour.

The sale did not impair the climate of the market, quite the contrary. Professionals laughed with delight on discovering that there is enough money around for a Kandinsky to elicit a genuine bid as high as £1,397,500 with the added buyer's premium.

On the day before Sotheby's sale, Christie's had a good score despite the less-than-average level of its Impressionist and modern masters sale. Only one fifth of the works failed to reach their reserve prices. The star piece was a Dali of historical importance, "L'Enigme du Désert" dated 1929, which was Dali's first successful sale in Paris when the Vicomte de Noailles acquired it from the Galerie Goemans. It was sold here this week for £453,000.

Things went quite well Wednesday at Sotheby's second sale of Impressionist and modern masters from various sources. Only a third of the paintings failed to sell, which, given their average quality, is not bad under present circumstances; total sales exceeded £3 million, which is very good. Contrary to a much-repeated though seldom-verified axiom in the trade, very bad paintings sold extremely well. Chagall's "La Reine du Cirque," dated 1975, is a rehash of the naive style of his much earlier days. At £234,050 it is very expensive. At the other extreme, the masterpiece in the sale, one of Toulouse-Lautrec's very finest portraits — "La Toilette: Le Repos du Modèle," a seated woman seen from behind — zoomed to £769,000 with commission.

The surprising lesson of these Impressionist and modern master sales is indeed that the market is buoyant, but the warning of the Mizzi non-sale should not go unheeded: Auction rooms cannot go on uncritically relaying speculators' ambitions forever. Virtually all the paintings offered these days carry reserve prices, and these are getting higher and higher. They should be pushed back to what they were in the past — minimal limits serving as safeguards against the hazards of auctions, not the highest conceivable price. Otherwise auctions merely duplicate the dealer system and lose their appeal: chance.

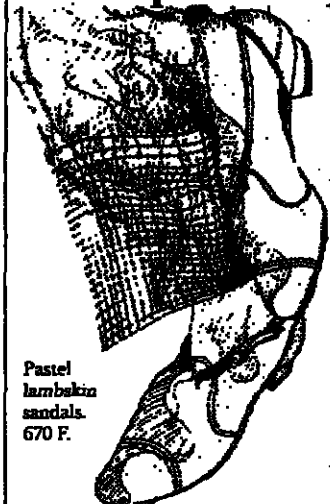
Current practices endanger the credibility of the whole system. Incidents such as the Tuesday sale could eventually turn off the public, with truly devastating effects.

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The Falcon Soars High

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — Everywhere in the world but in a few mid-ocean islands and in near-Pole Antarctica, one may observe some of the 39 distinct species of falcon, from the gyrfalcon of the Arctic, the lammer of Africa, the laggar of India, the prairie falcon of the western United States, the Australian hobby and the New Zealand falcon to the worldwide hunting peregrine (a name reserved by falconers for the female of the species — the male is one-third smaller and therefore called a "tierce").

Each species is considered in detail in "Falconers of the World" (published by Collins, London at £15) by Dr. Tom Cade, professor of ornithology at Cornell University, director of raptor research in the Laboratory of Ornithology there and arguably the world's foremost authority on the genus.

His book is magnificently illustrated by the English bird artist R. David Digby, 80, of whose bird paintings are on show at the Sladmore Gallery, 32 Bruton Place, Berkeley Square, W.1 to April 9.

The centerpiece of the exhibition is the originals of the 44 plates for the book. In addition to one of each of the species, there are four double spreads — of the common kestrel male bringing food to the young, the female prairie falcon feeding her young, the male gyrfalcon striking down a ptarmigan and a male lanner bowing to the female at the eyrie — and the dustjacket illustration, of a peregrine on the alert.

Born in Essex in 1936, Digby was fascinated by bird life from his earliest childhood and spent all his spare time studying and noting the habits of native kestrels and sparrow hawks (the latter, he said, a species not unknown even in the center of London: this writer observed a sparrow hawk regularly hunting Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens last summer).

While still a schoolboy, Digby met the late David Reid Henry.

himself a pupil of the natural history painter George Lodge, who in his turn had been taught his trade by the great Joseph Wolf (1820-99) the German-born, English-based artist friend of Rossetti and composer of his Norwegian travels of that other great bird painter, John Gould.

The young Digby was encouraged not only to draw and paint birds, but taught how to keep and breed them, how to fly falcons and how to prepare and preserve bird skins for further detailed study.

Such teaching served him particularly well when it came to portraying the quite small differences between, for instance, the adult male western and eastern red-footed falcons.

In 1957 Digby became a member of the British Falconers' Club, since then flying the birds in West Germany and studying them in their natural state in Spain, Morocco and Zimbabwe.

Apart from the falcon sequence, which the gallery is aiming to keep and ultimately to sell as a single entity, the Sladmore show includes a large range of other bird paintings.

Notable among these, at least to my eye, are a composition showing a variety of Himalayan pheasants, a pair of goldcrests, the tiniest of

all English birds, which weave their nests out of lichen and cobwebs; the crossbill, named for its hooked mandibles, which evolved to extract the seeds of pinecones, its staple diet; and a painting called "Fieldfare on Hawthorn," showing the typical winter visitor noisily snatching bright berries from the leafless shrub.

For those who aren't ornithologically minded, the paintings stand in their own right as eminently satisfying pictures; for those interested in natural history, the pleasures of this exhibition are doubled.

Rather pricey.

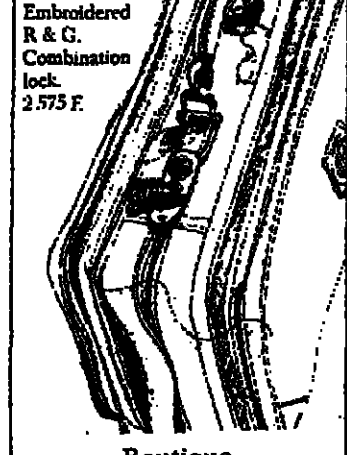
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PARIS
JEANNE BUCHER 53 RUE DE SEINE PARIS 6^e
VIEIRA DA SILVA

CENTRE CULTUREL CANADIEN
5, rue de Constantine (7^e) - 551.35.73 - M^e Invalides
VIE ENGLISH-FRENCH POETRY FESTIVAL
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 23 and 24
Workshops: Canadian Cultural Center.
Public readings: Bibliothèque Publique d'Information, Salle d'activités, Centre G.
Participating:
Pierrette R. BULLEN, J.J. CELLY, R. CHAMBERLYN, J. DARRAS, S. FAUCHEREAU,
E. FERSTEN, J. GUGLIEMINI, L. HENNY, E. HOCQUARD, G. BRAHMA, D.G. JONES,
J. JOURNET, J. KWATERKO, S. JACOB, L. LAYTON, G. LECHECQ, A. LERANCOIS,
W. MARCOWSKI, H. MESCHONNIC, P. NEPVEU, A. PHELPS, M. PETRI, A. POULIN,
J. ROUSSELOT, E. SARNIER, E. SHAW, W. SOYINKA, F. SUTHERLAND, F.J. TEMPLE,
G. WAINWRIGHT.
Registration: Jacques RANCOURT, 2, place Charles Dullin, 75018 Paris. Tel.
749.49.29. Deadline: April 16.
VIDEO-LITERATURE from April 1 to 30 (except April 9 and 19)
Video showings featuring poetry. Detailed program: Tel. 551.30.41.
FREE ENTRANCE

PARIS
Salle St. Jean - HOTEL DE VILLE DE PARIS

PASCIN

UNTIL MAY 16

GALERIE DENISE RENE
196, boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris - 222.77.57

à la suite du néo-plasticisme
et de l'art concret

31 mars - 30 avril 1982

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Byssie MACLET
DOUTREAU - SIMBARI
31, av. George V - Paris 8^e
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Francis BRIEST
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ANNE OTTO WERTHEIMER
COLLECTION
Wednesday 21st and Thursday 22nd April, at 2.30 p.m., Room 5
PAINTINGS-DRAWINGS
FURNITURE AND OBJECTS D'ART
Exhibition: Tuesday 20th April from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Monday 24th and Tuesday 27th April at 2.30 p.m., Room 9
LIBRARY OF FINE ARTS
Exhibition: Saturday 24th April from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Catalogue upon request, from our offices FF 50.
AUCTION SALES IN PARIS - NEW DROUOT
9 rue Drouot, Paris.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	1492	1493	1494	1495	1496	1497	1498	1499	1500	1501	1502	1503	1504	1505	1506	1507	1508	1509	1510	1511	1512	1513	1514	1515	1516	1517	1518	1519	1520	1521	1522	1523	1524	1525	1526	1527	1528	1529	1530	1531	1532	1533	1534	1535	1536	1537	1538	1539	1540	1541	1542	1543	1544	1545	1546	1547	1548	1549	1550	1551	1552	1553	1554	1555	1556	1557	1558	1559	1560	1561	1562	1563	1564	1565	1566	1567	1568	1569	1570	1571	1572	1573	1574	1575	1576	1577	1578	1579	1580	1581	1582	1583	1584	1585	1586	1587	1588	1589	1590	1591	1592	1593	1594	1595	1596	1597	1598	1599	1600	1601	1602	1603	1604	1605	1606	1607	1608	1609	1610	1611	1612	1613	1614	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623	1624	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639	1640	1641	1642	1643	1644	1645	1646	1647	1648	1649	1650	1651	1652	1653	1654	1655	1656	1657	1658	1659	1660	1661	1662	1663	1664	1665	1666	1667	1668	1669	1670	1671	1672	1673	1674	1675	1676	1677	1678	1679	1680	1681	1682	1683	1684	1685	1686	1687	1688	1689	1690	1691	1692	1693	1694	1695	1696	1697	1698	1699	1700	1701	1702	1703	1704	1705	1706	1707	1708	1709	1710	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715	1716	1717	1718	1719	1720	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	1726	1727	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735	1736	1737	1738	1739	1740	1741	1742	1743	1744	1745	1746	1747	1748	1749	1750	1751	1752	1753	1754	1755	1756	1757	1758	1759	1760	1761	1762	1763	1764	1765	1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	1773	1774	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

EEC Approves Creation of French Steel Giant

BRUSSELS — The EEC Commission Friday authorized an alliance between French steel companies that will create the largest steel group in the community.

The companies are Saurin and Usinor, both owned by the French government, and a planned joint subsidiary called Sid. Metallurgique de Normandie. A link-up between the three companies, to create a group called Usinor-Saurin-Normandie, would create a company that produced more steel than any of the three other EEC leaders, British Steel, West Germany's Thyssen and Italy's Finisider.

The French steel market, where USN clearly would have a very strong position, imports about 36 percent of its needs, so USN would be unlikely to hinder competition, the commission said.

Video Venture Slates Production in Britain

LONDON — The joint video venture set up by Thorn EMI, Victor Co. of Japan and AEG-Telefunken will make videocassette records in Britain in addition to previous plans to manufacture them in West Berlin, Thorn said Friday.

Production will begin at Thorn's Newhaven plant in October following a £2 million rehabilitation program. It will be the first time VHS-type machines have been made in Britain. Annual production should reach a maximum capacity of 240,000 records by mid-1983.

Thorn said the partners decided to expand the program because of continuing high demand for VHS records.

AM May Seek Protection From Creditors

NEW YORK — AM International, responding to published reports, acknowledged Thursday that it was considering filing for protection from its creditors under Chapter XI of the U.S. bankruptcy laws.

Manion G. Durk, a spokesman for the financially troubled company, also said that recapitalization was another option for the company but that no decision had been made yet. He denied persistent reports that a bankruptcy petition would be filed.

Mrs. Durk also acknowledged that the office equipment maker, formerly Addressograph-Multigraph, was under investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission and that the SEC was looking at the company's previously issued reports and internal controls.

S. Koreans Win U.S. Order for Cargo Ships

SEOUL — South Korea's Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery said Friday it won a \$770 million contract to build 14 container ships for U.S. Lines Inc.

The ships are scheduled to be delivered to privately owned company between 1983 and 1985, the officials said. The Korean Export-Import Bank will finance 80 percent of the project at an annual interest of 9 percent over eight years, they said.

U.S. Groups Unhappy With Subway-Car Sale

WASHINGTON — The United Steelworkers of America and the U.S. specialty steel industry Thursday asked President Reagan to stop the sale of Japanese subway cars to New York City's Metropolitan Transit Authority.

The two groups, in a letter to the president, said the \$274.4 million deal to buy 325 subway cars from Kawasaki Heavy Industries contravenes the subsidies code of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade because it was partly financed by the Japanese government at 124 percent interest. The U.S. prime rate is 16 1/2 percent.

An administration trade spokesman said the government had no plans to take any action because the sale did not represent an unfair subsidy. He said interest rates in Japan are lower than in the United States.

EEC Official Says IBM Case Will Take 'Several Years'

BRUSSELS — The EEC's investigation of International Business Machines will take "several more years," EEC Competition Commissioner Frans Andriessen said Friday.

"Given the complexity of the case we will have several years more to go before completing it," Mr. Andriessen said. The investigation, which began in 1974, could take two or three more years, he said.

The U.S. Justice Department earlier this year dropped a 14-year-old antitrust suit against IBM.

Mr. Andriessen defended a commission decision to permit U.S. Commerce Department counsel Sherman E. Unger to observe private hearings in the case in February.

"There are a number of American interests involved," Mr. Andriessen said. "You can't say the United States is putting pressure on us to drop the case. We will proceed with the case just as dynamically as before the hearings."

The commission is investigating charges that IBM made it possible for European customers to use other companies' software with IBM computers, yet refused to supply software for use with non-IBM computers.

"We will study the material we have and see whether any changes should be made or whether we will proceed as it is," Mr. Andriessen said. No new hearings are scheduled, he said.

Mr. Andriessen made the comments at a news conference presenting the commission's report on the state of competition in the 10 EEC countries in 1981.

Mr. Andriessen's report expressed fear that the recession could erode the EEC's quest for free competition without national aids and protectionism that give domestic businesses the edge over their EEC competitors.

The report said the "deepening recession in 1981 exerted a major influence" on countries to use state aids to help industries maintain high employment levels. "The commission considers that the pressure to grant state aids and the scale of intervention that has come to be accepted as normal carries with it the danger of the creation of what might be called an aid mentality."

The report said the commission launched 62 inquiries into possibly

Dresdner Has Polish Risks 20% Covered

FRANKFURT — Dresdner Bank has reported that it has risk provisions covering more than 20 percent of its potential losses on loans to Poland.

At a press conference, the management board spokesman, Hans Friderichs, declined to give a precise figure but noted that on a group basis Dresdner has extended 390 million Deutsche marks of credit to Poland not covered by government guarantees.

Some government and banking officials have said recently that Poland is unlikely ever to pay back a large share of its estimated \$27 billion in loans from Western banks. A group of the creditors plans to sign in the coming week an agreement allowing Poland to delay repayment of \$2.4 billion originally due last year.

Dresdner, which is the agent for the loan-rescheduling agreement, has supplied about half of its credit to Poland from the parent bank, Mr. Friderichs said. The rest was extended primarily by the bank's Luxembourg subsidiary, and small amounts came from the Berlin subsidiary, Bank Fuer Handel & Industrie.

Overall, the bank made provisions for bad debt and write-downs on securities totaling 246 million DM last year, nearly double the previous year's total.

Mr. Friderichs said the bank used improved operating earnings, up 66 percent to 555 million DM at the parent bank to strengthen its position rather than to boost net income or maintain the dividend.

The bank had write-downs on its bond portfolio of 20 million to 25 million DM for 1981, about half the previous year's level.

The losses incurred by the write-downs on both shares and bonds were offset from the bank's other business, including the 1981 sale of its 50-percent holding in Bilfinger & Berger Bau, a construction concern, to a holding company formed by Dresdner with Nigerian and North American investors.

Dresdner also had to write down its shareholding in AEG-Telefunken by about 50 million DM and take losses on loans to the electrical-goods maker of about 40 million DM, Mr. Friderichs said. Last November, AEG's banks agreed to forgo repayment of some 240 million DM in loan payments due last year.

Helaba's Risk Provisions

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale has set up risk provisions in its 1981 accounts covering more than 10 percent of its loans to Poland, the management board chairman, Heinz Sippel, said at a press conference Thursday.

Mr. Sippel declined to specify the size of Helaba's exposure but said it is less than the amounts widely attributed to the bank. West German press accounts have estimated that the bank lent Poland 180 million DM without government guarantees.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Eiichi Watanabe

Alger B. Chapman Jr., previously co-chairman of Shearson/American Express, has been named chairman of American Express International Banking. He will have worldwide responsibility for the unit's private banking business.

James T. Lark has been named president of American Express' consumer financial services group for Europe, the Middle East and Africa. He will be based in London. Mr. Lark previously was executive vice president, financial institutions and marketing, for the group.

Erik G. Tandberg has been named president of Arco Chemical Europe, a division of Atlantic Richfield. Mr. Tandberg had been president of Saga Petroleum of Oslo.

Eiichi Watanabe has been named co-financing manager of the Manila-based Asian Development Bank's new co-financing unit. Mr. Watanabe previously was country manager of Division III in the Country Department. The co-financing unit is responsible for promoting loans made jointly by government and international agencies and private banks.

Saudi International Bank (Al-Bank Al-Saudi Al-Alami) has named Peter J. de Roos executive director and chief executive officer. Mr. de Roos, a vice president seconded by Morgan Guaranty Trust, had been managing director of Bank Almadhresh Sal, a Beirut-based commercial bank with offices in Jordan and Qatar, since 1977.

David McMenamin has been named chief foreign exchange trader for Continental Bank International in London. He succeeds Timothy E. Summerfield, a vice president of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust of Chicago.

Psychology: Main Prop to Rates

By Jonathan Fuerbringer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — If there is one point of agreement on the nagging question of why interest rates remain so high, it is that nobody knows the answer.

The refusal of interest rates to behave properly — to fall as expected — is serious. The high rates are threatening the recovery from this second recession in two years. And the continued uncertainty over the reason makes choosing a solution more difficult and guaranteeing that it will work riskier.

In trying to explain the continued high level of interest rates, economists in and out of the government cite swelling federal budget deficits, the volatility of the money supply and the volatility of rates themselves. High interest rates are also linked to tight money and the Federal Reserve's risky gamble to wind down the growth rate of the money supply.

At his news conference on Wednesday, President Reagan absolved the government and the Fed. Instead, he shifted the burden to the financial markets, saying that they still have to be convinced that the government will stay the course in its fight against deficits and inflation before interest rates will come down. According to this explanation, the markets had been "burned" in the past when the government strayed from its anti-inflation course, and thus they are keeping interest rates high as a hedge against future inflation.

What the president was talking about, in part, was the noneconomic factor that is keeping interest rates up — psychology. In the financial markets, psychology is slow to change, which means interest rates can be slow to fall despite strong economic forces.

All these factors, with the addition of a crush of short-term borrowing, have had their effect at some time or other. All have worked to counter what should have been the strong downward forces of a progressively worsening recession and a decline in the rate of inflation.

While inflation has been coming down now for more than a

NEWS ANALYSIS

year, in the past it has taken a decline of at least that long to change inflationary expectations.

The threat of future deficits and the fear of a resulting easier monetary policy has also kept long-term interest rates up.

The administration has argued repeatedly against this, saying that the volatility of the money supply has increased uncertainty about the Fed's policy course and has kept short-term rates high.

Stingy Policy

During 1981, the Federal Reserve Board was very stingy in its doing out of money and continues to promise to be restrictive in its monetary policy despite the recession and the resulting prospect of a recovery less vigorous than those after previous recessions. This tightness also has put upward pressure on interest rates.

Pressure has also been put on short-term rates by the demand for short-term borrowings, as companies stay out of the long-term market to avoid committing themselves to pay high interest rates for a long time.

But many of these explanations are not as pat as they may seem.

While there is general agreement that the Fed's tight monetary policy has contributed to

high rates, it is not clear that easing up would bring rates down. When the money supply shot up at the end of last year and in January, rates did not go down. They went up.

In addition, the Fed, so far this year has allowed itself to be substantially over its monetary targets, and rates have not fallen significantly. The current interest rate dilemma is that when the Fed is tight, interest rates are high and when the Fed is a little easier, interest rates are high.

And while deficits have become the most cited cause of the continued high level of interest rates — because they threaten to eat up funds needed for private borrowing — the administration contends that the deficits are not as large, as a percentage of the nation's gross national product, as they were coming out of the 1973-75 recession, the worst since World War II.

At this point, economists despair at trying to explain high rates. Forecasting interest rates has become the most hazardous sideline in a profession already nagged by a growing reputation for being off the mark.

"Everybody thinks they know why rates are high," said Robert Ormer, the chief economist in the Commerce Department. "But nobody really knows."

But the movement is away from economic explanations and toward psychology. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, who has argued on economic grounds that the president's large budget deficits should not push up interest rates, now concedes that psychology will.

"There is definitely a psychological factor there," he said recently.

As this psychology, Mr. Regan and most on Capitol Hill now argue, can only be addressed with a settlement on the president's budget.

Joblessness in U.S. At a Postwar High

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Layoffs and plant closings raised U.S. unemployment in March to 9 percent, equal to the post-World War II high and up from 8.8 percent in February, the Labor Department said Friday.

Just under 9.9 million people were out of work in March. Joblessness among adult males matched December's high of 7.9 percent. Among blacks, unemployment rose to a record 18 percent. Since last July, about 2 million Americans have lost their jobs.

Unemployment last reached 9 percent in May, 1975, at the height of the Arab oil embargo.

At the White House, the deputy presidential press secretary, Larry Speakes, said, "We find this, of course, disappointing and we are sensitive to any increase in unemployment. The president feels this keenly."

At a congressional hearing Friday, Janet Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said that if unemployment behaves as it has during past recessions, "it would continue upward."

On Thursday, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said rising unemployment does not mean the administration's forecast of an economic recovery this summer is wrong. Until business is rebounding strongly, he said, employers tend to assign longer hours to workers before hiring new ones.

Mr. Regan said he was "positive" that the jobless figures will not "break 10. I don't think they'll go much higher than 9."

Murray Weidenbaum, chairman of President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers, has forecast that unemployment will average about 9 percent in 1982, falling to around 8.5 percent in the fourth quarter.

Several private analysts predicted Thursday that unemployment will rise for the next several months.

A Washington economist, Joel Popkin, said that before unemployment can decline, "I think there's got to be a strong recovery, stronger than one is able to predict on the basis of high interest rates."

French and W. German Rates

PARIS (Reuters) — Unemployment in France fell below 2 million in March for the first time since October, the government said Friday in a preliminary report.

The Labor Ministry said that the unadjusted figure dropped nearly 2 percent from a month earlier to 1,966,000. When adjusted for seasonal factors, however, the figure showed a rise of 0.7 percent to 1,969,000.

France does not publish percentage figures for unemployment, but the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development estimates the figure at 8.5 percent.

In Munich, Josef Stengel, president of the Federal Labor Office, told reporters that West German unemployment fell to between 1.8 million and 1.9 million in March. The official figures are due to be announced Monday. In February, joblessness totaled 1.94 million, or 8.1 percent of the work force.

Bonn to Seek a Ruling On Belgian Textile Aid

BRUSSELS — West Germany will seek a ruling by the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg on state aid to Belgium's textile industry, diplomats said Friday.

Bonn contends that Belgium's plan to provide 6.8 billion Belgian francs (\$151 million) of aid this year violates European Economic Community rules and will allow Belgian firms to sell at unfairly low prices. The EEC Commission has approved the plan.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 2, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.P.	N.Y.
Amsterdam	2.654	4.761	11.030	42.48	0.3201	17.015	5.845	127.425
Bombay	62.25	11.10	18.85	7.40	3.4718	7.015	23.325	5.9
Frankfurt	2.339	4.289	10.75	38.77	1.815	9.25	5.295	123.70
London	1.768	3.285	8.283	11.165	2.5513	4.725	8.85	3.68
Madrid	128.15	242.40	520.80	214.5	49.8	21.19	62.15	16.8
New York	1.000	1.705	4.47	16.46	0.6799	3.774	8.224	0.754
Paris	6.48	11.130	26.038	47.285	2.448	12.795	32.29	76.88
Zurich	1.209	3.4675	8.815	31.81	6.149	72.785	22.445	5.905
1 ECU	1.000	1.284	2.387	4.293	1.718	2.65	4.574	1.742
1 SDR	1.1541	1.6204	2.6737	4.9918	N.C.	2.831	5.0414	2.157

Dollar Values

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.P.	N.Y.
Amsterdam	1.000	1.705	4.47	16.46	0.6799	3.774	8.224	0.754
Bombay	62.25	11.10	18.85	7.40	3.4718	7.015	23.325	5.9
Frankfurt	2.339	4.289	10.75	38.77	1.815	9.25	5.295	123.70
London	1.768	3.285	8.283	11.165	2.5513	4.725	8.85	3.68
Madrid	128.15	242.40	520.80	214.5	49.8	21.19	62.15	16.8
New York	1.000	1.705	4.47	16.46	0.6799	3.774	8.224	0.754
Paris	6.48	11.130	26.038	47.285	2.448	12.795	32.29	76.88
Zurich	1.209	3.4675	8.815	31.81	6.149	72.785	22.445	5.905
1 ECU	1.000	1.284	2.387	4.293	1.718	2.65	4.574	1.742
1 SDR	1.1541	1.6204	2.6737	4.9918	N.C.	2.831	5.0414	2.157

(1) Commercial franc. (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (3) Units of 100. (4) Units of 1,000.

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Stock Prices Close Higher In New York

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Fresh second-quarter reinvestment demand by institutional investors helped prices on the New York Stock Exchange close higher Friday despite some unsettling economic news.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 10.47 points Thursday, closed up 5.33 points to 838.57. Advances led declines by a 2-to-1 margin on the New York exchange.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's money supply, M-1, fell \$3 billion to \$445.9 billion in the week ended March 24.

The policy arm of the Fed, the Federal Open Market Committee, voted at its Feb. 1 meeting to aim for no growth in the nation's money supply during January through March. The report on the February meeting was released Friday.

Stock analysts said there was concern over the Labor Department report that U.S. unemployment for March was up to 9 percent, equaling a postwar high.

The Conference Board said Friday that Americans' confidence in business conditions fell in March to match the lowest level in nine 15 years, from 30.0 in January and 48.8 in March, 1981.

On the NYSE floor, IBM topped the active list, up 1/4 at 61 3/4.

Schlitz Brewing dropped 3/4 to 14 1/4. On Thursday Schlitz directors voted to oppose a \$16-a-share takeover bid by Stroh Brewery, but Stroh said it planned to go ahead with the offer.

In corporate news, a jury Friday returned a \$5 million judgment against Sears, Roebuck & Co. for violating an inventor's patents on a highly successful socket wrench.

Attorneys for inventor Peter M. Roberts asked the jury for a \$19 million judgment against Sears, which has sold 37 million "quick release" wrenches since 1965.

The jury Wednesday found that Sears violated Mr. Roberts' patents on the wrench, which he invented in 1964 while working as a clerk at a Sears store.

How Millions Missed Another Major Bottom

and Where the Next Climbs Will Shatter Bull Market Records

A bottom is where the multitudes sell out and look for a decline while an informed few capture the bargains and prepare to climb back up again. Few lengths have been of industry characteristics—which is why the IOG fund moved first into livestock futures last December and didn't start buying depressed semiconductor and oil-exploration factors until January and February. The onset of a hog or cattle shortage will become apparent within weeks of a panic which induces farmers to ship breeding stock to market, whereas a bottom-area grid of microchips, petroleum or gold takes longer to resolve. Ultimately, institutional managers must find a long-term bottom so frantically that a shortage of high-yielding instruments begins developing, and the Central Office researchers and the IOG program who manage the new IOG program program pegged this turning point in mid-February when U.S. Treasury-Bond futures rose at \$57. By the time Frozen Pork Bellies had climbed 50 percent with Bonds up 87, we were rolling profits out of these and into ballooning growth and energy stocks—starting with recommendations such as Advanced Micro Devices, Evans & Sutherland and Woods Petroleum which rose soon up 5 and 6 points. Now as we get fresh buying signals in bonds, data communications issues and metals after induced secondary setbacks, explaining in chart-illustrated form complex news that could mean frequent gains of 500 and 1,000 percent over the next two years. For a clearer picture send for complimentary weekly Growth reports.

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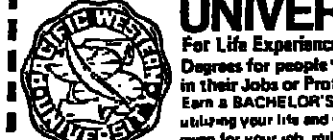
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month Stock										12 Month Div.										12 Month P/E										12 Month Low										12 Month High									
In	S	Y	P/E	Div.	Low	High	Vol.	In	S	Y	P/E	Div.	Low	High	Vol.	In	S	Y	P/E	Div.	Low	High	Vol.	In	S	Y	P/E	Div.	Low	High	Vol.																		
129	44	AAV	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	129	44	AAV	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	129	44	AAV	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	129	44	AAV	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
130	45	ABT	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	130	45	ABT	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	130	45	ABT	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	130	45	ABT	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
131	46	ACB	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	131	46	ACB	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	131	46	ACB	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	131	46	ACB	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
132	47	ACC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	132	47	ACC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	132	47	ACC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	132	47	ACC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
133	48	ACD	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	133	48	ACD	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	133	48	ACD	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	133	48	ACD	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
134	49	ACE	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	134	49	ACE	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	134	49	ACE	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	134	49	ACE	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
135	50	ACI	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	135	50	ACI	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	135	50	ACI	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	135	50	ACI	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
136	51	ACM	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	136	51	ACM	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	136	51	ACM	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	136	51	ACM	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
137	52	ACN	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	137	52	ACN	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	137	52	ACN	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	137	52	ACN	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
138	53	ACO	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	138	53	ACO	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	138	53	ACO	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	138	53	ACO	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
139	54	ACQ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	139	54	ACQ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	139	54	ACQ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	139	54	ACQ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
140	55	ACR	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	140	55	ACR	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	140	55	ACR	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	140	55	ACR	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
141	56	ACS	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	141	56	ACS	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	141	56	ACS	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	141	56	ACS	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
142	57	ACT	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	142	57	ACT	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	142	57	ACT	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	142	57	ACT	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
143	58	ACU	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	143	58	ACU	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	143	58	ACU	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	143	58	ACU	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
144	59	ACV	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	144	59	ACV	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	144	59	ACV	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	144	59	ACV	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
145	60	ACW	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	145	60	ACW	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	145	60	ACW	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	145	60	ACW	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
146	61	ACX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	146	61	ACX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	146	61	ACX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	146	61	ACX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
147	62	ACY	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	147	62	ACY	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	147	62	ACY	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	147	62	ACY	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
148	63	ACZ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	148	63	ACZ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	148	63	ACZ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	148	63	ACZ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
149	64	ADA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	149	64	ADA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	149	64	ADA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	149	64	ADA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
150	65	ADB	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	150	65	ADB	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	150	65	ADB	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	150	65	ADB	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
151	66	ADC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	151	66	ADC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	151	66	ADC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	151	66	ADC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
152	67	ADD	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	152	67	ADD	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	152	67	ADD	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	152	67	ADD	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
153	68	ADG	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	153	68	ADG	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	153	68	ADG	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	153	68	ADG	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
154	69	ADI	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	154	69	ADI	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	154	69	ADI	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	154	69	ADI	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
155	70	ADJ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	155	70	ADJ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	155	70	ADJ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	155	70	ADJ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
156	71	ADK	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	156	71	ADK	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	156	71	ADK	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	156	71	ADK	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
157	72	ADL	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	157	72	ADL	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	157	72	ADL	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	157	72	ADL	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
158	73	ADN	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	158	73	ADN	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	158	73	ADN	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	158	73	ADN	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
159	74	ADO	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	159	74	ADO	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	159	74	ADO	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	159	74	ADO	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
160	75	ADP	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	160	75	ADP	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	160	75	ADP	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	160	75	ADP	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
161	76	ADQ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	161	76	ADQ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	161	76	ADQ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	161	76	ADQ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
162	77	ADR	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	162	77	ADR	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	162	77	ADR	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	162	77	ADR	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
163	78	ADS	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	163	78	ADS	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	163	78	ADS	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	163	78	ADS	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
164	79	ADT	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	164	79	ADT	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	164	79	ADT	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	164	79	ADT	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
165	80	ADU	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	165	80	ADU	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	165	80	ADU	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	165	80	ADU	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
166	81	ADV	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	166	81	ADV	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	166	81	ADV	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	166	81	ADV	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
167	82	ADW	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	167	82	ADW	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	167	82	ADW	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	167	82	ADW	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
168	83	ADX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	168	83	ADX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	168	83	ADX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	168	83	ADX	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
169	84	ADY	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	169	84	ADY	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	169	84	ADY	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	169	84	ADY	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
170	85	ADZ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	170	85	ADZ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	170	85	ADZ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	170	85	ADZ	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
171	86	AEA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	171	86	AEA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	171	86	AEA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	171	86	AEA	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
172	87	AEB	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	172	87	AEB	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	172	87	AEB	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	172	87	AEB	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00																		
173	88	AEC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	173	88	AEC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	173	88	AEC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	173	88	AEC	1.00</																						

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9%	6½%	Behl	n	5	71	7½%	7	7	7
4	1½%	Beltran	.10	4.4	5	54	2½%	2½%	2½%
24½%	14	Bn/SIA	s .40	1.8	8	75	22	21	21½%
	14½%	Bn/SIA	s .40	1.8	10	75	22	21	21½%

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U.S. Lease Law Gets Senate Aid

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Russell B. Long of Louisiana, the ranking Democrat on the public-land-controlled Finance Committee, lined up with the administration Thursday in favor of the 1981 law that loosened the governing sales of tax benefits through leasing.

Sen. Long's fervent statement of support for the committee began discussing how to raise revenue, and an attack on the law by Sen. Ben Ray Lujan, Democrat of Texas, were signs that a long, grinding battle over leasing ahead. Sen. Ben Ray Lujan is Sen. Long's friend and ally.

The steel, mining, airlines, paper and other industries, all of which have benefited from the 1981 liberalization, have begun lobbying against any tightening.

The committee's first vote was 10-10.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Russell B. Long of Louisiana, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee, said he will oppose the administration Thursday in the face of the 1981 law that loosened the governing sales of tax benefits through leasing.

Sen. Long's fervent statement of support for the committee began discussing how the revenue, and an attack on the law by Lloyd Bentsen, Democrat of Texas, were read as signs that a long, grinding battle over leasing ahead. Sen. Bentsen is Sen. Long's friend and usually his ally.

The leasing, airlines, paper and other industries, all of which have benefited from the 1981 liberalization, have begun lobbying intensively against any tightening.

The committee's first meeting on revenue raising lasted less than two hours. Leaving the administration's proposal to strengthen the minimum tax on corporations were discussed mostly in an explanatory way, by the staff. There were no votes.

Sen. Dole, Republican of Kansas, said the committee chair, Reframed from the rating on earlier, "The committee's first meeting on revenue raising should be modified or repealed," Aides said that his reticence grew out of a belief that making specific proposals now would only give business lobbyists time to mount a counterattack during the Easter recess, which started Thursday night.

On the other side of Capitol Hill, business spokesmen told the House Ways and Means Committee of their support for the administration's proposal to strengthen the minimum tax and to impose a 5 percent withholding tax on dividend and interest payments.

Closing Prices, April 1, 1982

[illegible]

1374	1374	+	1374	34933 Noranda
1375	1375	+	1375	7047 Norcen
1376	1376	+	1376	84725 Nova Alt A

Dividends

1987 March 29

1986 March 29

1985 March 29

1984 March 29

1983 March 29

1982 March 29

1981 March 29

1980 March 29

APRIL 2, 1982

INCREASED

Per. Annu.

Pay.

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2-1

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Mid Lows

[illegible]

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

We've got news for you.

Expos Cruising to Greatness; Dodgers Appear on Decline

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Just as the Yankees and Royals each made the playoffs five times from 1976 through 1981, so the Montreal Expos have already begun such a reign.

After two near-misses on the final weekends of 1979 and 1980, the Expos finally surmounted a psychological barrier by winning the East title from the Phillies in

owner, new manager and several brilliant trades under Dallas Green, the last-place Chicago Cubs appear to be, if it is possible, worse than ever.

In the Western Division, the Los Angeles Dodgers are a team, like the Pirates of 1979 and the Phillies of 1980, that can, having vindicated itself in the World Series, go back to sleep.

Whenever a club full of veterans summons itself for one last rally—round-the-flag effort, saying things like, "We may never have this chance again," then don't bet the rent on them the next season. In their hearts, they believe they've gotten their just reward and doubt that they deserve more.

Already, Fernando Valenzuela, a bitter holdout, has been hit hard in his first spring start. Onetime Dodger captain Dave Green has been traded. Steve Garvey is mad at the ungrateful Dodgers' refusal to renegotiate his \$350,000-a-year contract now that he's in his option year.

Nonetheless, the Dodgers are weak in good pitching. Considering that they play in a hitter's park, the Dodgers' total staff is probably the game's best, although the Yankees and Astros both beat the Dodgers' 3.01 earned-run mark last year. It should be noted, however, that both Jerry Reuss (2.29) and Bert Hooton (2.38) had, by far, the best ERAs of the year. When a club needs several personal-best seasons from key pitchers to win its title, it has trouble repeating.

The hard fact remains that the Dodgers had the best run differential in baseball in 1981 (94), and as franchise ERA's and run differential, they can retort on the fly.

The Dodgers' only realistic competitors — the Astros and Reds — have obvious crippling deficiencies. The Houston Astros, despite their dazzling 2.66 team ERA last season, have an abysmal offense — even by Astro standards — which lacks neither power, speed nor cunning. The Reds, whose 6.11 percentage was the game's best last year, deserve to win the West this time on poetic justice alone. But the Cincinnati outfield of George Foster, Ken Griffey and Dave Collins now plays in either the Bronx or Queens.

The Houston rotation of Nolan Ryan, Bob Knepper, Joe Niekro, Don Sutton and Vern Riffe is superbly supportive. The bullpen is simply deep. The Astros' secret, however, is that their 200-thief speed of 1979 and 1980 is now almost completely gone. The steal of second was the heart of the Astros' cheap-run attack. Now, it's gone.

Nothing would surprise pundits more than the Cincinnati Reds in the World Series. It wouldn't take miracles. The new outfield of Clint Hurdle, Cesar Cedeno and rookie Paul Hogue will likely equal the home-run and RBI production of the 1981 crew while improving on its defense. If Johnny Bench isn't a complete klutz at third the Reds' infield will do nicely, too.

The rest of the West lives in a world of hopeful fantasy. The Atlanta Braves are, as always, doomed because the gods of baseball will never allow selfish Ted Turner, who has damaged the game badly with his irresponsible salary bidding, to win anything. Time was, the Braves could hit. Now, although their young pitching is improving, they can't hit enough to support it.

The San Diego Padres are only nine players away from being a contender. On the San Francisco Giants, hard-nosed manager Frank Robinson and second baseman Joe Morgan have built a professional attitude by weeding out bums and malingering vets. Unfortunately, this necessitated replacing the entire known pitching staff. What remains is an unfathomable mystery.

Blackie was concussed when Durham Lad fell at the last fence in the Aston handicap chase. He was taken off the course by ambulance and automatically stands down for seven days under the Jockey Club's medical regulations.

Royal Mail, third in last year's National and a 7-1 favorite for Saturday's race, arrived at Aintree on Friday with a stable of other two National runners, Royal Stuart and Cold Spell.

Stan Mellor, the trainer, was searching for a replacement on the New Zealand-bred horse. Possible riders included Tommy Carberry and Bob Davies.

Last year's winner, Aidaniti, almost collided with a skidding car. Thursday but emerged unscathed. He was being ridden in a group of horses near his stables in the southern village of Findon when the car came fast round a corner and skidded on the wet road when confronted by the horses.

Aidaniti was taken later in the day to Liverpool and was reunited Friday with Bob Champion, who rode the mount to his 1981 Aintree success. Champion, who achieved that victory after recovering from cancer which threatened his life, cantered two miles on Aintree Friday morning and said, "He is in fine form. All we want is a bit of luck."

Berger, 37, one of the NFL star linebackers, said that he wanted to be remembered "as just a linebacker who lined up on every single play and gave it all I had."

PHILADELPHIA — Bill Berger of the Philadelphia Eagles, convinced that a damaged knee that kept him from playing last season could never stand the rigors of National Football League competition, has announced his retirement.

Berger, 37, one of the NFL star linebackers, said that he wanted to be remembered "as just a linebacker who lined up on every single play and gave it all I had."

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The Houston rotation of Nolan Ryan, Bob Knepper, Joe Niekro, Don Sutton and Vern Riffe is superbly supportive. The bullpen is simply deep. The Astros' secret, however, is that their 200-thief speed of 1979 and 1980 is now almost completely gone. The steal of second was the heart of the Astros' cheap-run attack. Now, it's gone.

Nothing would surprise pundits more than the Cincinnati Reds in the World Series. It wouldn't take miracles. The new outfield of Clint Hurdle, Cesar Cedeno and rookie Paul Hogue will likely equal the home-run and RBI production of the 1981 crew while improving on its defense. If Johnny Bench isn't a complete klutz at third the Reds' infield will do nicely, too.

The rest of the West lives in a world of hopeful fantasy. The Atlanta Braves are, as always, doomed because the gods of baseball will never allow selfish Ted Turner, who has damaged the game badly with his irresponsible salary bidding, to win anything. Time was, the Braves could hit. Now, although their young pitching is improving, they can't hit enough to support it.

The San Diego Padres are only nine players away from being a contender. On the San Francisco Giants, hard-nosed manager Frank Robinson and second baseman Joe Morgan have built a professional attitude by weeding out bums and malingering vets. Unfortunately, this necessitated replacing the entire known pitching staff. What remains is an unfathomable mystery.

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Kirk Gibson, one of baseball's fastest players, is being touted as a future superstar. At the Tigers' training camp in Lakeland, Fla., he is usually leading the

pack. Touted by former stars Al Kaline and Bill Freehan, Gibson has given the Detroit Tigers reason to believe they can win the American League pennant.

Tigers Count on Kirk Gibson to Lead the Prowl to the Top

By Joseph Durso
New York Times Service

LAKELAND, Fla. — Turn off Route 98 into Al Kaline Drive past the palm trees into J. Edgar Hoover Stadium, and behold the phenom, the biggest and fiercest tiger on the Detroit Tigers.

P.T. Barnum isn't there spouting: "Hurry, hurry, hurry, and observe the marvel of all baseball, the flanker back transformed into a center fielder, the clone of Mickey Mantle, the one and only Kirk Gibson."

But Sparky Anderson is there spouting, and some old Tigers like Al Kaline and Bill Freehan are hitting line drives with adjectives, too. They own the only player in the world who got hit on the head with a fly ball on opening day last year, then batted .328 for the season and .373 for the second half, and stole 17 bases, besides.

They are announcing that the young Tigers will prowling through the American League East in 1982. And they are proclaiming that the Tigers will be led by Kirk Gibson, the 6-foot-3-inch 210-pounder who runs 40 yards in 4.5 seconds and once caught 24 touchdown passes at Michigan State before switching to baseball.

"There is no limit to what he can do," says Anderson, who learned about marvels when he was the manager of the Big Red Machine of Cincinnati in the 1970s. "He's not even close to his limit. God was very good to him. He gave him smarts up- stairs, and great ability."

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"He's had to learn every single phase of this game. He never played it. In college, he played baseball only in his last year. But there is nobody that big, that strong and that fast. I don't know anybody in the game who can run head to head with him. He is the first player I ever managed with all that talent."

Kalime, who went from high school to the Tigers and got 3,007 hits in the next 22 seasons, serves as one of Gibson's tutors in spring training.

"He's got a chance to be one of the great players in the game," Kalime says. "He's already come a long way. When he joined the club, he was stiff. He had football muscles, bulk, like a weight lifter. But he's competitive in the extreme. It's an unusual combination of speed and power."

Freehan, who got 1,591 hits and 2,502 total bases during 15 seasons as the Tiger catcher, also tutors the prodigy in camp. He laughs, kind of grudgingly, and says: "I'm from the University of Michigan. He's from Michigan State. What can I tell you?"

Then Freehan tells you: "Everybody compares him to Mantle. He got to the big leagues quickly. He's got boy office attraction. He's a good-looking kid. He got built up too soon. You put a guy in a major-league uniform, and you expect perfection, not a butcher in the field who makes mistakes. But most of his mistakes come from his aggressiveness."

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"And he's got a charismatic personality. He can pick up a team and carry it."

Gibson, an imposing left-handed batter with soft brown eyes and a Viking mustache, discounts the commotion he is causing. He has been injured, disabled and booed while being forced into the big leagues. But he also has a clear image of himself.

"I'm still beginning, I realize that," he says. "I've got a lot to learn. But I've got my feet on the ground."

He is asked to render a scouting report on himself, and replies, clinically: "Great competitor. Fierce competitor. Refuses to accept losing. Drives himself, almost till he drops. Always seems to find a way."

The thing about Kirk Gibson is that he is 24 years old, has been in the big leagues since Sept. 8, 1979, and has not yet played a full season. In fact, he has played in only 146 games. He suffered a torn right knee in his first year, a torn left wrist in his second year and a 50-day strike that split the season in his third year.

The thing about the Tigers is that they have not won an American League pennant since 1968. They did win the Eastern Division title in 1972, when Billy Martin was manager. But they also lost 19 straight games in 1975, when Ralph Houk was manager. They finished in fifth place for the third straight year in 1980, when Anderson became manager.

But they rose to fourth place in the first half of last season, then to second place in the second half, one-and-a-half games behind the Milwaukee Brewers and three and a half in front of the Yankees.

"This club lost Al Kaline, Bill Freehan and Norm Cash within one year when they retired," Anderson says. "Now we're rebuilding. We're the Kiddie Club. We're going with kids like Gibson, and we're going to let them play. We can win it this year."

At Michigan State, Gibson set school football records for touchdowns (24), pass receptions (112) and yards gained receiving passes (2,347). Then it came to negotiate a pro football contract, and Gibson had an idea.

"I went out for baseball," he says. "I wasn't planning on playing pro baseball. In fact, I hadn't played baseball since high school. But I figured that, if I had a good year in baseball, I'd get some leverage in the National Football League."

He got some leverage, all right. He played in 48 games, batted .390, knocked in 32 runs and set a school record by hitting 16 home runs. The St. Louis Cardinals football team offered him a three-year contract worth \$200,000. The Tigers offered him a baseball contract that started with a bonus of \$200,000.

"I chose baseball," he says. "I realized the scouts were pretty hot on me. The Tigers drafted me No. 1. It was a chance to play in my hometown."

5 U.S. Basketball Recruits Tell Paper of Bribe Attempts

United Press International

PITTSBURGH — Five blue-chip high school basketball recruits say they have been offered bribes to accept scholarship offers from particular U.S. colleges, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette reported in a copyrighted article.

The players were in Pittsburgh for the Dapper Dan Ruppberg Classic. Although they declined to name the schools that made the offers — which are outlawed by the college sports governing body, the National Collegiate Athletic Association — they talked at length about the types of inducements.

The players said the bribes were not made by coaches but by alumni and other people associated with the school.

"I've been offered cars and money, but it was done in very undercover ways," said Richard Relford, a 6-foot-6 forward from Riviera Beach, Fla., who plans to attend the University of Michigan. "I was recruited very heavily in both football and basketball, and the past year hasn't been easy."

"There were illegal offers in both sports. Some were pretty nice, as a matter of fact. It bothered me a lot, and I didn't get much sleep for a while because of things like that."

Andre Banks of Chicago, who is headed to the University of Iowa, said that a school offered him a "free ride" for his girlfriend if he signed. "What [Notre Dame Coach] Digger Phelps said last week about there being a lot of payoffs offered and made is true," Banks was quoted as saying. "It's been going on for years. The head coaches don't do it, most assistant coaches wouldn't get directly involved in it, but the alumni would use doing it after an assistant coach tips them off about a particular kid."

Phelps said that he had reported four schools to the NCAA for allegedly offering cash payments to players. He did not name the schools.

NBA Standings

Eastern Conference Atlantic Division

Boston	36	17	78	—
Philadelphia	32	22	64	—
Washington	27	28	54	—
New York	27	37	57	14½
New Jersey	25	41	53	24½

Central Division

Atlanta	36	25	65	—
Indiana	34	28	62	—
Chicago	33	30	63	—
Cleveland	29	34	63	—
Utah	17	57	38	24½

Western Conference Midwest Division

San Antonio	44	17	63	—
Dallas	42	20	62	—
Phoenix	42	20	62	—
Golden State	32	30	62	—
Portland	32	31	63	—
San Diego	28	35	63	—
Los Angeles	18	55	34	24½

Pacific Division

Los Angeles	42	20	62	—
Seattle	42	20	62	—
Phoenix	42	20	62	—
Golden State	32	30	62	—
Portland	32	31	63	—
San Diego	28	35	63	—
Los Angeles	18	55	34	24½

Jockey of Favorite In Grand National Out With Injury

Reuters

LONDON — Philip Blacker was injured while riding at Ludlow on Friday and will miss Saturday's Grand National steeplechase at Aintree in Liverpool. He was to have ridden Royal Mail, the favorite.

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White Sox Send Nordhagen to Jays For Rodriguez

United Press International

CHICAGO — The Chicago White Sox traded outfielder Wayne Nordhagen to the Toronto Blue Jays on Friday for third baseman Aurelio Rodriguez.

Nordhagen, 33, batted .308 in 65 games in 1981. Rodriguez, 34, batted .346 in 27 games with the New York Yankees. Toronto obtained Rodriguez from the Yankees Nov. 19.

The St. Louis Cardinals, meanwhile, traded left-handed pitcher Bob Shirley to the Cincinnati Reds for two right-handed pitchers, Jose Brito and Jeff Labi.

The Seattle Mariners dealt left-handed reliever Shane Rawley to the Yankees for pitchers Gene Nelson, Bill Caudill and a player to be named later. And Pittsburgh traded right-handed pitcher Victor Cruz to the Texas Rangers for shortstop Nelson Norman.

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